The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Proposed Air-Line Railroad.

Appropriation Bills Reported and Discussed in the House.

Speech of Mr. Washburne on the National Expenditures.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. SHERMAN said all that could be said in the Senate to-day in favor of his bill for the chartering of the Air-line Railroad between New-York and Washington. He adverted to the management and excessive charges of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, both for freight and passengers, and to the Maryland and New-Jersey taxes, contending that Congress had clearly and indubitably the authority, and that if there was no remedy in Congress to increase the facilities of travel to this city, the only alternative was to remove the capital. Two very large lobbies are operating for and against this measure, and Senators are very much divided in opinion on the question. The prevailing opinion appears to be that the bill, the further consideration of which has been postponed to Monday next, will not pass the Senate.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Pension Appropriation bill came up to-day as the special order, and its consideration was prefaced by Mr. WASHBURNE in a terse speech. The bill then passed without debate. The Consular and Diplomatic bill was then taken up, and its consideration proceeded with. The amendments of the Committee were all agreed to, and after a warm contest an amendment offered by Gen. BUTLER abolishing the South American Missions of Chili, Ecuador and Bolivia, was adopted. Gen. BUTLER thus pays off Gen. KILPATRICK, who stumped his District last Fall against him.

MRS. MURPHY'S WAR CLAIMS.

The claims of Mrs. MURPHY for compensation for alleged damages to her property by United States troops during the late war came up for discussion again in the Senate to-day. Senators WILLEY and RICE were rather energetic in their demands that the claim should be paid, while Senator FRELINGHUYSEN took the opposite side of the question. There are hundreds of cases like this which probably ought to be allowed, but if once the precedent of paying a claim of this character is established, it will be impossible to draw the line of distinction between it and other demands which will certainly be brought forward, and which, if favorably passed upon, will take millions of dollars out of the Treasury.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Senator EDMUNDS introduced a bill about a week ago, which, in plain terms, though not in words said military officers should not be appointed to Cabinet or other high positions of civil trust. A substitute for this bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to-day, which will practically have the same effect that the original bill would have had if passed. It provides that no person shall have, hold nor receive compensation for discharging the duties of two offices at the same time, whether such office be civil or military, and the acceptance of one shall be deemed the resignation of the other.

UNITED STATES PROTECTORATES.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, at a meeting to-day, decided to report a joint resolution providing that the United States may establish a protectorate over the islands in the Caribbean Sea, for the purpose of enabling them to establish stable republican forms of government against any and all influences foreign to them, or whenever the people of said islands may request the same. Hayti and St. Domingo are mentioned by name, and Cuba and Porto Rico are very strongly squinted at. The Committee will also favorably report on the Senate resolution expressive of sympathy with the people of Spain. Gen. BUTLER, when the latter comes up for consideration, will offer an amendment advising the Spanish people to establish a republican form of government. It is also expected that he will introduce a resolution of sympathy with the Cubans.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report adversely to the nomination of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is understood that Senator CAMERON has ceased to press his influence in behalf of Mr. CUMMINGS. Commissioner ROLLINS, who returned this morning, will stick until the 4th of March.

PROPOSED BRIDGE AT HARTFORD.

The construction of a bridge over the Connecticut River at Hartford was considered to-day by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, but no definite action was taken on the subject.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska investigation will be resumed to-morrow, Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee having returned to-day. Several more newspaper correspondents will be examined.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

Hon. H. L. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and member of the Committee on Election Frauds in New-York, returned to-day, having spent the greater part of the recess in attendance upon the sessions of the Committee. He reports a large amount of evidence taken, and more in preparation, the character of which fully justifies the investigation. The Committee will begin sessions in some of the interior counties early next week.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

The several Senatorial contests excite much interest here. That in New-York is most absorbing, of course. The Fenton influence, which is very weak here, claims to have been largely reinforced in the Legislature during the past few days, and that their candidate's prospects are improving. Entire confidence is felt, however, in the reëlection of Senator MORGAN, and it is the simple truth to state that of all the candidates for reëlection his return is more earnestly desired by the members of both Houses than that of any other. Gov. MORGAN left for New-York to-day, for a brief absence. In Pennsylvania the dispatches received to-day indicate the contest as settled by the concentration of both the Curtin and Cameron elements upon Hon. JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon County, who will be nominated by the Republican caucus to-night. Mr. SCOTT is comparatively unknown outside of the State, but is represented as a lawyer of much ability. He has been for many years the attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.

The National Bricklayers' Convention will hold its annual session here next Monday, when it is stated measures will be adopted to obviate the injurious influences of strikes as far as possible. The question of the repeal of the Conspiracy laws in the States where they exist, and other subjects affecting the trades in general, will be discussed.

THE CASE OF SURRATT.

We are never likely to hear the end of the Surratt case. The District-Attorney formed a fresh indictment against him a few days ago, for being engaged in the rebellion, with the additional clause that the said JOHN H. SURRATT fled from justice. This indictment was first found a true bill, but it was reconsidered and ignored in consequence, it is said, of the President's recent amnesty proclamation.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO COME.

Senator SHERMAN will shortly give an entertainment to some of his financial friends on the Finance, Appropriation and Ways and Means Committees of the two Houses, together with the heads of Departments. Hon. D. MCCARTHY, the Syracuse Representative, is also preparing for a grand party, to be given shortly. He has taken the spacious house formerly occupied by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Among the latest arrivals in the city are Collector SMYTHE, Hon. W. A. DARLING, Hon. W. A. WHEELER, of New-York; Ex-Gov. SMITH, of Vermont; also J. WATSON WEBB, United States Minister to Brazil, who was on the floor of both Houses, and received the congratulations of many members.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1869:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$221,589,300 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,677,400 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,602,568,650 00
Total	$2,107,835,350 00
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Certificates at three per cent	$55,865,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$69,865,000 00
Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.	
Three years seven-thirty notes due Aug. 15, 1867, and June and July, 1868	$2,174,950 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Sept. 15, Dec. 15, 1867, May 15, Aug. 1, Sept. 1 and 15, and Oct. 1 and 16, 1868	3,878,290 00
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	148,561 64
Bonds April 15, 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	349,950 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	445,492 00
Temporary loan	197,310 00
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000 00
Total	$7,463,503 64
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
United States notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	34,215,715 64
Gold certificates of deposit	27,036,020 00
Six per cent., lawful money, bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	50,097,000 00
Total	$467,369,808 64
Total debt	$2,652,533,662 28
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$98,763,368 91
Currency	13,063,092 12
Total	$111,826,461 03
Am't of debt less cash in Treasury	$2,540,707,201 25

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of January, 1869.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEBTS DUE THE GOVERNMENT.

There is a large number of old debts, mostly in judgments, due the United States, out of which nothing has been collected for many years. Especial effort has been made during the past three years to make something out of them. In some cases lands have been levied on which are so encumbered by prior liens that nothing can be made by ordinary proceedings. In other cases debtors have disposed of their property in such manner as to prevent it from being liable to the payment of these debts by ordinary proceedings. In other cases debtors have equitable interests which can only be reached by proceedings in chancery. In other cases protracted litigations are pending, with which the present officers have had no connection. In view of these and other facts stated by the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Secretary has proposed to Congress a section, to be made a part of the General Appropriation bill, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to allow and direct payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in collecting debts due to the United States, and in making sales of lands acquired in such collections, out of the proceeds thereof, in all cases where such payment is not now provided by law.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Navy Apprropriation bill reported in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Appropriation Committee, proposes considerable reduction from the bill of last year. Among some of the reductions are the following:

For the pay of commissioned, warrant and petty officers and seamen, $7,000,000 in the place of $8,100,000; for the Navy Yard at Norfolk, $30,000, in the place of $50,000; for Navy Yard at Pensacola, $30,000, in the place of $50,000; for the Naval Station at Mound City, $5,000, in the place of $27,000; for the preservation of vessels, etc., $2,000,000 in the place of $3,000,000.

The several Bureaus of the Department came in for their share in the reduction. In the appropriation for the Marine Corps a proviso is inserted that the number of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall be limited to 1,500 men. The bill further proposes that the officers of the Marine Corps shall be reduced to one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, one Quartermaster, one Assistant Quartermaster, twelve Captains, eighteen First Lieutenants, eighteen Second Lieutenants, and that the sergeants and corporals be reduced two-fifths. The officers to be reduced or mustered out are to be determined by lot. An additional section provides that no accounting officer or officer of the Treasury shall pass or allow any count for payment in excess of the appropriation made in the bill. The total sum appropriated by this bill is $15,273,672, being a reduction in the total amount appropriated as compared with last year's bill of $2,091,578.

THE RECENT MYSTERIOUS DEATHS.

In the case of the colored men found dead at the French Minister's residence yesterday, the Coroner's jury, which met at noon to-day, was adjourned for a week, in order to enable the chemist to make a thorough analysis of the contents of their stomachs.

INDIAN AGENTS.

In accordance with the Senate resolution of Dec. 21, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted to that body to-day a list of the Indian Superintendents and Agents, designating those absent from their posts. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs states that the only officers absent from their posts at the date of the resolution, so far as known to him, were the following, viz.: Superintendent H. B. DENMAN and Special Agent J. W. CULLEN, who were directed to report in person on official business, and Agents L. MANN, Jr., and H. CHANKLIN, who were granted leave of absence by the Superintendent in whose charge they are embraced.

THE NEGRO TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.

The following dispatches were received at headquarters of the army to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

I transmit the latest dispatches received from Gen. SIBLEY, commanding in Georgia, in relation to the reported difficulties on the Ogechee. Gen. SIBLEY, has been instructed not to permit the organization of any armed bodies, whether white or black, in contravention of law; to preserve the peace at all hazards, to coöperate with the civil authorities in case he finds the same are acting in good faith, and that their action is necessary for the preservation of the peace, and not as at Camilla, the law made a pretext for committing outrages on negroes. At the same time he is instructed to disarm and disperse all assemblages of the negroes, and require them to submit to the legal action of the civil authorities.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEAD,
Major-General United States Army.

Telegram received at Washington, Jan. 4, 1869, from Headquarters, District of Georgia, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 4, 1869.

To Major-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Philadelphia:

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and to report the following statement made by Col. WILLIAMS: "The troubles on the Ogeechee are confined to the Middleton and Luckers plantation. MIDDLETON accused the negroes of stealing rice, and got out warrants to arrest them. The Sheriff applied for the military to execute the warrants, but was refused and furnished with a copy of the circular of Sept. 25, 1868, for his information. He went with two deputies to make the arrests, but got frightened at the negroes assembling, and run off. He called for a posse and went out with 120 men. When they got near the station they saw a boy about 14 years old, and shot him through the leg. They saw some other negroes at the station and ordered them to give up their arms. The negroes ran, and they fired on them, wounding two or three. All this time the Sheriff was in the cars away from his posse. They were then advised to return to the city, which they did. The citizens then called a meeting and organized three battalions, commanded by Generals and Colonels, &c. They have enlisted from 500 to 800 men and are still organizing. I ordered Major PERKINS to go out to see the negroes, and went with him myself. We arrived at night and found the negroes very much frightened, but when we made known our intention not to trouble them, they became pacified and gave us their side of the question. We found the newspaper accounts totally incorrect. There were about fifty men there. Three guns and one bayonet on a stick were all the arms I saw, and if they had had others we would have seen them. There are no fortifications and no hostile demonstrations further than to watch over their own safety. The negroes against whom warrants were issued were anxious to come in and surrender themselves and wanted to come with us, but were afraid to come alone for fear of being fired on. They deny having resisted the posse, and I think they tell the truth. I remained with them all night and made arrangements for them to come in to-night and surrender themselves to the Sheriff under the military protection. They are to come in to-night, as they are afraid to come in by daylight. To-day the Sheriff reported officially that he could not enforce the laws and called upon the military to do it. I think no more troops will be required here at present." Official report will be sent to the Department Headquarters by mail.

C. C. SIBLEY,
Brevet Brig.-General U. S. A., Commanding, &c.

Telegram received at Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1869, from Savannah, Ga., Jan. 4, 1869:

To Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade:

Fourteen of the men against whom warrants have been issued, and who live on the Ogechee plantation, have voluntarily surrendered to the military authorities. Four more will be in during the day or night. This is all of the original number of warrants that the Sheriff had to execute. I understand that one hundred and fifty or two hundred additional warrants have been taken out, but as the Sheriff has made no effort to execute them, I do not feel justified, under present instructions, to aid him till he has made an effort to execute them. These warrants are for insurrection and inciting to insurrection. I would advise the use of the military, as I think it would be almost sure to result in a conflict if the Sheriff were to go out with a posse of the people. There is much excitement here, and many of the people would not be adverse to a fight.

C. C. SIBLEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.
Forwarded from Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1869.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the fur interests in Alaska, transmitting the report of Commander J. W. WHITE, of the revenue service, of his cruise during the past Summer in the Alaska waters. Referred to the Committee on Territories. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the number of names of Indian Agents, who are absent from their posts. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in response to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the cost of issuing the fractional currency.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition asking Congress to put certain regular soldiers on the same footing with volunteers in reference to bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of WILLIAM P. HAZLETT and five hundred other citizens of Missouri, in favor of general suffrage without distinction of race or color. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit copies of all correspondence between him and the First Commissioner of Patents relating to the contracts and supplies of stationery for the Patent Office; also, copies of all orders of the Secretary appointing Committees to examine and report upon such contracts, with copies of the Committees' report. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Department of Agriculture so as to provide for the selection of one person from each State, familiar with the agricultural wants and interests of such State, to occupy a semi-official position in the Department. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 15th of December, to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at the same time.

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall hold, nor shall he receive a salary or compensation for performing the duties of more than one office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution or laws of the United States at the same time, whether such office or place be civil, military or naval, and any person holding any such office or place who shall accept or hold any other office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution or laws of the United States, shall be deemed to have vacated the office or place which he held at the time of such acceptance.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, asking Congress to pass laws to guard against fraudulent naturalization. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, the Senate took up the bill to extend the patent of JOHN YOUNG for a washing machine.

Messrs. MORRILL of Vermont, CONKLING and DOOLITTLE opposed the bill, and, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the consideration was postponed.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate then took up Mr. SHERMAN's bill to promote commerce between the States, &c.—the Air-Line Railroad bill—which was read at length.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Committee had not thought it necessary to make a written report in favor of this bill, because a member of the House from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE) had already made a report upon the subject, discussing fully the legal questions involved. The bill he said proposed the charter of three railroads—one from Washington to New York, one from Washington to Pittsburg, and one from Washington to Cincinnati. The questions to be considered in connection with this bill were, first, the necessity for such new roads, and second, the extent of the power of Congress over existing railroads and to authorize the construction of new roads. In regard to the first question, it was a remarkable fact that the only access from the north, east or west to the national Capital is by one railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—a Maryland corporation. No other town in the country of the size, or near the size of Washington, was without competing lines, and was all the more remarkable when it was remembered that Washington was the capital of the nation of thirty-six millions of people and the seat of all the great Departments of the General Government, Congress having exclusive control over the affairs of the District had corresponding duties, one of which might reasonably be claimed to be to provide for citizens of the District equal commercial and traveling facilities with the people of other like places. This duty was not discharged while the people of Washington were left dependent upon a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A great foreign corporation, having interests opposed to theirs, and being entirely beyond their control, it would be natural that dissatisfaction should arise from the fact that this corporation had a monopoly of railroad transit to and from Washington, even if it were content with a fair profit upon its investment; but such was not the case. A careful examination would show that the Washington branch of the road yielded profit grossly out of proportion to its cost. That branch was only thirty miles long, extending from Washington to the Relay House, and the report for 1865 showed its gross earnings that year to have been $916,287, over $30,000 a mile. During the same year the expense of operating was $366,294, leaving a balance of $550,993 as the profit on thirty miles of railroad for a year. He had not seen any statement of the cost of constructing the road, but from the comparatively easy grade and the absence of engineering difficulties, he thought it could not have been more than $50,000 per mile, so that the annual profit was about 34 per cent. upon its estimated cost. This profit was divided between the stockholders and the State of Maryland, and, in fact, the whole policy and management of the corporation were shaped, first, to serve its own interests, second, to serve the interests of Baltimore and build it up, and third, to serve the interests of Maryland. He did not blame the corporation for this, but it showed how unsafe and how wrong it was to leave the national capital, and the citizens in all parts of the country who visit it, at the mercy of such a corporation; and all that it was necessary for Congress to do to relieve them of this dependence was to authorize the building of competing roads without cost to the United States. Another reason why such roads should be built, especially one from the West, was the inconvenience and want of directness of the existing road, compelling the passenger who wishes to go West from Washington to travel first thirty miles eastward to Baltimore, or if he prefers another route, to go still further East and commence an entirely new journey when he faces westward. There should be a road from the West direct to Washington, which is the nearest tide water to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and the other Western cities. But looking at the matter again as affecting the interests of Washington, and all who had occasion to visit it from the Northeast or West, it should be noted that the cost of travel and transportation upon the Washington branch is much greater than the cost for the same distance on any other road, and much greater, too, than on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The tax paid by that road to Maryland seemed to be levied chiefly upon the Washington branch. The passenger fare on that branch was nearly four cents a mile, while it was clear that two cents a mile would yield a handsome annual profit. The charges for freight carriage were even more exorbitant. In a statement put forth recently by a public meeting of citizens of Washington, there was mentioned the case of a merchant there who had imported some hardware from England, the charges upon which, for the ocean carriage, (3,000 miles,) were less than the railroad charges from Baltimore to Washington, (thirty-nine miles.) Also, another case, in which the freight charge from Chicago to Baltimore was less than that from Baltimore to Washington. The same meeting had also asserted that in many cases freight had been taken from Baltimore through Washington to places in Virginia at lower rates than those charged for bringing it from Baltimore to Washington. Even out of regard for the local interests of Washington and the District of Columbia, it was clearly the duty of Congress to authorize the building of new roads; but, taking a wider view, it was also clear that if such roads were not built, and the present state of things were allowed to continue, its tendency and result must inevitably be the removal of the national capital. Washington was already far from the centre of the population, and removal had been talked of upon that ground; but its fine situation on the Potomac, its association with the name and memory of WASHINGTON, and the fact that costly public buildings had been erected there, were all powerful reasons against such removal, and would probably be conclusive ones, if by the construction of these proposed railroads the city were made more accessable and less expensive to reach or to live in. But beside the danger to the interests of Washington from railroad monopolies, there was a worse danger to apprehend—a combination of them—in proof of which he had read by the Secretary the following circular:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

SIR: Two bills, Senate bills Nos. 554 and 681, are now pending before the Senate of the United States, each of which incorporates several companies and authorizes them to build railroads, seven in all, radiating from Washington and extending over seven or eight different States. These bills confer very great powers and impose few restrictions. For example, one of them authorizes the construction of a road to any point or any railroad in Virginia. It is well understood that this is but an entering wedge to a system of railroad legislation by Congress, intended to extend over every part of the country. Believing that such Congressional legislation will be destructive of existing railroad interests, promote wild and dishonest speculation and be highly demoralizing in its influence, we call your especial and immediate attention to it. Many of the corporators named in these bills, some of them officers of existing railroads, have never been consulted. This has given the impression that influential men and companies favor this legislation, who are in fact strongly opposed to it. Under the impression that no such bill can pass railroad companies generally have not opposed the measure. Prominent Senators, however, say that the danger is great and imminent, and that it calls for immediate and vigorous exertions on the part of existing railroad officers to avert it. Should this matter appear to you as it does to us, we suggest that you use your influence with your friends in Congress—especially in the Senate—to defeat all such measures.

J. EDGAR THOMAS, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company; GEORGE W. CASS, President Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; J. L. JEWETT, President Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad; ISAAC HINCKLEY, President Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; CHARLES E. SMITH, President Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; ASHBEL WELCH, General President of the United Companies of New-Jersey; A. L. DENNIS, President New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; WM. H. GATZMER, President Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

Commenting upon this circular, Mr. SHERMAN said the signers of it were among the ablest railroad men in the country, but he warned them that this effort of theirs was ill-advised, and if persisted in would inevitably result in combinations, both in the States and in Congress, which would override all attempts to prevent free competition among railroads. Experience had shown, not only that such competition was beneficial to the public, developing territorial resources and decreasing the cost of living, but also that it was not injurious to the railroads; but even if it were injurious to them, that would be no reason why it should not exist. A man who sets up a cotton mill or a blacksmith-shop in a town does so knowing that as soon as there arises a demand for other similar mills and shops, they will be built, and he does not object to it, and no more reasonably can a railroad company object to competition, there being no better reason for limiting by law the number of railroads than for limiting the number of steamboats or cotton mills. In illustration of the good effects of competition, he referred to the railroad policy of Ohio, allowing the construction of railroads under a general law, which had resulted in an extraordinarily rapid development of her resources.

Mr. SHERMAN then discussed the question of the right of Congress to pass the bill under consideration, claiming that Congress had such right under the power to regulate commerce between the States, and he denied the right of Maryland, New-Jersey or any other State to set up and maintain a railroad monopoly, to the inconvenience and injury of the citizens of other States of the United States. Finally he claimed this right for Congress upon the broad ground of its necessity, internal commerce being as essential to national existence as armies or navies, or even more essential, and being as important an object of government as the preservation of life or property. To show that this was the view of the framers of the Constitution, he cited from the debates in the Convention which preceded its formation, and he cited also the statement of HAMILTON, in No. 11 of the *Federalist*, that the importance of the Union in a commercial light was a matter about which there was room to entertain a difference of opinion.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday next; which was done.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala.

Mr. WILLEY advocated it, upon the ground taken by Mr. HOWE in the previous debates, that the claim was for property regularly taken by the army of the United States for the benefit of the United States, and not a claim for compensation for property destroyed by the enemy as an incident of war, and should therefore be allowed, under the general principle that the Government has no right to take private property of a loyal citizen for public purposes without paying for it.

Mr. MORTON asked him to state the difference between the liability of the Government for property taken regularly, as in this case, by the army to build a fortification, and its liability for the property of Union men destroyed by the army on its march or during a battle.

Mr. WILLEY thought the distinction very plain, the latter being a claim for compensation for property accidentally or incidentally destroyed by the United States, and the former being a claim for property deliberately taken and used by the United States Government for its purposes. He agreed that no distinction could be made between loyal and disloyal citizens residing in the enemy's country during the war, but insisted that when the war had ceased, and the relations of the loyal citizen to his Government were resumed, the case entirely changed, and came under the principle which requires the Government to pay for all private property that it takes for public purposes. Mr. WILLEY also urged the passage of the bill, upon the ground that it would be impolitic for Congress to proclaim, by rejecting it, that in case of any future insurrection loyal citizens within the insurrectionary districts are to be treated as if they were rebels. He commented upon the language cited by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN yesterday from VATTEL, to show that all residents of the enemy's country in the time of war are to be regarded as public enemies, claiming that the phrase, for a time at least, used by VATTEL modified the principle and confined the application of it to time of actual war.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in reply, said that the principle advocated by Mr. WILLEY was condemned by every elementary law book and every decision of our Courts before and since the war, and he thought it a poor return to the Government for rescuing their country from the rebels, for the loyal people of the South to claim compensation for their property destroyed during the conflict.

Mr. RICE favored the bill, not because of the merits of the case by which he knew nothing, but because he believed that the Government was as much bound to pay a loyal citizen in Alabama or Arkansas for his property taken for public uses, as it was bound to pay a loyal citizen of New-York or Massachusetts. Would it be contended that the 10,000 loyal soldiers enlisted in Arkansas were public enemies because if where they lived the Government had not so regarded them, for it had accepted their services. The statement made by the opponents of the bill that this class of claims would amount to five hundred millions, he thought incorrect. In his judgment, the amount would not be more than twenty-five million.

Without acting on the bill, the Senate, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill to relieve JOHN S. STOKES, of Alabama, from legal and political disabilities, was taken up, and, after a brief discussion, passed.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF EXPORTS.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report why the offices of Superintendents of Exports and Drawbacks at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which were to have been discontinued after the 30th of September, 1868, have not been discontinued.

Mr. BROOKS said that the reasons would be found satisfactory, and therefore he would not object. The resolution was agreed to.

ANOTHER SHIP-CANAL.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Gen. A. T. CRANE as to a ship-canal through the shoal waters of Maumee Bay to the deep water in Lake Erie.

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

On motion of Mr PAINE the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the number of enlisted men of the army now on duty in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, who were citizens or residents of the late rebel States during the rebellion, and how many were soldiers in the late rebel army.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. POLAND presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont against any reciprocity treaty with Canada, and in reference to the public lands.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill to provide for cases of vacancy in the office of Collector of Customs.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Speaker appointed Mr. ROOTS, of Arkansas, to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Education and Labor.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy. The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. STEVENS, O'NEILL and KELSEY in favor of it, and by Messrs. PAINE, LOGAN and WASHBURNE, of Illinois, adversely, the latter opposing it because it provides for too many officers, twelve Medical Inspectors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Commodore, [illegible] to that of Brigadier-General in the army; eighteen Medical Directors with the rank of Captain, assimilated to the rank of Colonel, &c. Before any action was taken, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over to the morning hour to-morrow.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1870. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill appropriates $15,273,672, being $2,091,578 less than was appropriated for this year. It comprises $7,000,000 for the pay of the Navy, $450,000 for the pay of the Marine Corps, the numerical strength of which is fixed at 1,500 men, to be officered by one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, one Quartermaster, one Assistant Quartermaster, twelve Captains, eighteen First Lieutenants and eighteen Second Lieutenants. The Sergeants, Corporals and Clerks are to be reduced two-fifths. The reductions of the officers and non-commissioned officers are to be determined by lot.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation Bill, Mr. ALLISON in the chair, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, addressed it on Government economy, &c.

SPEECH OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, in proceeding to the consideration of the first in the series of regular appropriation bills to be considered, it may not be deemed inappropriate to submit to the House some observations on the character and extent of the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and other cognate matters. It must be a matter of profound congratulation to all good citizens that the time is now come when the attention of the people can be given in a greater degree to the material and vital interests of the country. A gigantic rebellion suppressed; the curse of human slavery abolished; the rebellious States reconstructed, or in the process of reconstruction, on the basis of equal rights before the law to all; a loyal administration of the country secured for the next four years; the bitterness of party feeling assuaged, the earnest attention of the American people will now be turned to questions of the internal administration of the country. The excitement and passions growing out of the war and out of the contests connected therewith will die away with the lapse of time, and the people will compel Congress to confront other and different questions than those which have for so many years overshadowed and swallowed up everything else. With the unreconstructed States admitted into the Union, with full and equal protection for all men in all the States, and with MANHOOD SUFFRAGE secured by legislation or constitutional amendment, the minds of the people will turn to questions of finance, of taxes, of economy, of decreased expenditures, and honest and enlightened legislation, to questions of tariffs, and to questions of railroad, telegraph, and express monopolies, which are sucking the very life-blood of the people, to the administration of the revenue laws and to the robberies and plunderings of the Treasury by dishonest office-holders. Already the eyes of the people of this country are upon Congress. I may say they are upon the Republican majority in Congress, for that majority is now responsible before the country for the legislation of Congress. It can make and unmake laws in defiance and contempt of Executive vetoes. The Republican party triumphed in the last election because it was pledged to honesty and economy, to the upholding of public faith and public credit, and to the faithful execution of the laws. And those pledges cannot now be ignored without subjecting that party to the censure of the people. The condition of the country, the vast public debt, the weight of taxation, the depreciated and fluctuating currency, the enormous expenditures of public money, the mal-administration of the Government, the extortions of monopolies, press upon our attention with most crushing force. The people elected Gen. GRANT to the Presidency not only on account of the great and inestimable services he has rendered the country in subduing the rebellion; not only on account of his devotion to the great principles of the Republican Party, but because they believe him to be emphatically an honest man and an enlightened statesman, who would faithfully administer the laws without fear, favor or affection. The time has come when we are imperatively called upon to take a new departure. Added to other terrible evils brought upon the country by the war for the suppression of the rebellion, is the demoralization incident to all great wars, and to the expenditures of vast and unheard of amounts of public money; to the giving out of immense contracts by which sudden and vast fortunes were made, the inflation of the currency, which engendered speculation, profligacy, extravagance and corruption, by the intense desire to get suddenly rich out of the Government and without labor, and the inventions and schemes generally to get money out of the Treasury for the benefit of individuals without regard to the interests of the Government. While the restless and unpausing energies of a patriotic and incorruptible people were devoted to the salvation of their Government, and were pouring out their blood and treasure in its defence, there was the vast army of the base, the venal and unpatriotic, who rushed in to take advantage of the misfortunes of the country and to plunder its treasury. The statute-books are loaded with legislation which will impose burdens on future generations. Public land enough to make empires has been voted to private railroad corporations; subsidies of untold millions of bonds, for the same purposes, have become a charge upon the people, while the fetters of vast monopolies have been fastened still closer and closer upon the public. It is time that the representatives of the people were admonished that they are the servants of the people and are paid by the people; that their constituents have confided to them the great trust of guarding their rights and protecting their interests; that their position and their power are to be used for the benefit of the people whom they represent, and not for their own benefit and the benefit of the lobbyists, the gamblers, and the speculators who have come to Washington to make a raid upon the Treasury. The time has also come, in my judgment, when public men are to be held to a more strict accountability, to a more strict discharge of their duty, and when their actions will be scanned by a more critical eye. It is no new lesson that the public men of this country must learn. It is a lesson which has been taught in other countries and at times even when there was little to boast of in the way of public virtue. It is recorded in history that during the most terrible days of the French Revolution, for it was on the 14th day of May, 1793, nineteen days before the passage of the celebrated decree of the national convention on the 2d of June, placing in accusation the Girondists, that BUZOT, one of the purest and most eminent of those gifted and brilliant men, pronounced these memorable words, which should be engraved in letters of gold over the entrance of every public office and of every hall of legislation:

"No public man can be justified in profiting from the information and advantages of his position. It is his duty to consecrate exclusively to the public interest the knowledge which such position furnishes to him."

Much is expected of the new Administration, and the public expectation will not be disappointed. But as much as Gen. GRANT can do, and as much as he will do in his own sphere of action, it is idle to suppose that he can do everything that the country requires to be done to secure those reforms in the public service which are so imperatively demanded. As President, Gen. GRANT must have the earnest and cordial support of the other branches of the Government, particularly of the legislative branch. The responsibility of this Congress, so far as the next administration is concerned, is complete. We can water-log the ship of state before the President elect takes command. We can make appropriations and incur liabilities which will go over to the next Administration, which cannot be met by the current revenues, and can only be met by imposing additional taxation on the people. We can destroy the confidence of the people in the wisdom, integrity and purity of the Republican Party by yielding to the insatiate demands of the cormorants who have gathered about us and who make requisitions upon us which, if yielded to, will destroy, and ought to destroy, any party. By our recklessness and extravagance we can make appropriations of land and money which will destroy the national credit and make our country an object of scorn to the civilized world. With neither money nor credit, unable to command respect at home or abroad, we will be held in contempt by the weakest and most pusillanimous nations. Never has the country, in time of peace, looked to Congress with more intense interest than at the present time. The demand of the great masses of our constituents, the bone and sinew of the country, the men who have no schemes of plunder, and who desire only an honest administration of the Government, the men who fought the battles of the Republic and poured out their blood in its defence, they require of us a decrease of our expenditures and a reduction of taxation. Regardless of the mysteries of finance they see that our credit can be improved, the public faith vindicated, a return to specie payments made certain, a reduction of the interest on the public debt secured by keeping down the expenditures of the Government to the lowest possible point, and by the honest collection of the revenues. It is for Congress to keep down the expenditures, and it is for the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed and that the revenues are collected; but it is for Congress to see also that they do not keep the fetters upon the limbs of the President, so as to render it impossible for him to faithfully execute the laws. It is well to recur to the total expenditures of the Government for the last three years, and it is encouraging to observe that they have been gradually decreased:

In 1865-66 they were	$520,000,000
In 1866-67 they were	346,000,000
In 1867-68 they were	333,000,000
In 1867-68 they were, exclusive of bounties	334,000,000
In 1867-68, or inclusive of bounties ($43,000,000)	377,000,000
In 1868-69 they are estimated, exclusive of bounties, at	310,000,000
In 1868-69, or exclusive of bounties ($26,000,000)	336,000,000
For the next fiscal year, 1869-70, these are estimated at	303,000,000

And this latter estimate the Committee believe will be materially reduced. The amount for bounties is not properly chargeable to the expenditures of the Government; and it is a matter of congratulation that there are no bounties estimated for the coming fiscal year 1869-70. The amount voted for deficiencies for the year 1867-68 was $15,000,000, and that amount is included in the total of expenditures for that fiscal year. The amount called for as deficiencies for the present fiscal year, and which is included in the total of expenditures as given above, is $21,000,000. It is worthy of note that on the 2d day of December, 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the appropriations required—

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	$372,000,000
On the 5th of December, 1868, he states that the expenditures for the first quarter of the same fiscal year were	$105,000,000
He estimates for the next three quarters an expenditure of	231,000,000
Total, including interest and deficiencies	336,000,000
Expenditures less than estimated by the Secretary of	$36,000,000

And I now proceed to the consideration of the interesting question of what this Congress will be called upon to appropriate for deficiencies for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and to carry on the Government for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. First, as to the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury "of additional appropriations required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and previous years." It is for Congress to inquire rigidly into the necessity and propriety of voting these deficiencies, which the Secretary estimates at the enormous sum of $21,000,000. Of this amount $14,000,000 is for the army, necessitated, in a great measure, by a consuming Indian war, which is entailing extraordinary expenses on the Government. The next current amount is the estimated deficiency for the Post Office Department of over four and a half million dollars, incurred by extravagant contracts for unjustifiably extended mail service. Then there is the scandalous estimate of nearly $665,000 for deficiencies for public buildings where we were promised that the large amounts we appropriated last year should finish the buildings. Add this amount of $665,000 demanded as a deficiency for the fiscal year to the amount demanded for the same purpose for the next fiscal year of $2,434,000, makes $3,099,000 which we were asked to vote for public buildings at this session of Congress. And in the present state of the Treasury, or, indeed, in any state of the Treasury, I feel bound to denounce it as one of the most extravagant, unjustifiable and profligate expenditures of the public money ever asked of Congress. There are other deficiencies which have been made, and which we are called upon to make up, that are without justification, if it be considered that Congress has any power over the public Treasury. In view of the state of our finances, and deeming it indispensably necessary to reduce our expenditures for the present year in every way possible, and in full light of all the facts, Congress appropriated a given amount—which was $450,000—for the coast survey for this year. In contempt of the action of Congress, a deficiency in that appropriation of $160,000 is now demanded, not one dollar of which, I trust, will be voted. The Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, a private institution in this District, which has obtained nearly half a million dollars out of the Government, was given $12,500 for this fiscal year for instruction, &c., which was deemed ample, and even generous; but, with a familiarity of the whole action of Congress on this subject, the President of this private corporation, with unparalleled effrontery, arraigns Congress for its action, and demands of us $17,500 more, as a deficiency for this year! There are other deficiencies estimated, which will be scrutinized by the Appropriation Committee before it reports any bill. But one thing is clear, if Congress cannot control the expenditures of the Government, and if it cannot curb the executive officers of the Government in spending the public money, and if such officers are to be left practically to determine the appropriations, then, I say, let Congress abdicate, and let the people be saved the expense of keeping up this expensive and somewhat ornamental institution.

Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1870.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the following appropriations as necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

For civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, internal revenue, courts, loans, public domain, deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department, and all other expenditures except for pension, Indian, and the War and Navy Departments	$45,140,826 30
For pensions	29,250,000 00
For Indian Department	2,940,382 70
For Army proper	32,184,781 07
For Military Academy	334,389 88
For armory and fortifications	4,684,200 00
For harbor and river improvements, public buildings, &c.	3,486,018 00
For naval establishment	20,993,414 59
Total	$158,014,011 74

To the estimates are added statements showing, first, the appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows:

For miscellaneous objects, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$3,749,000 00
For compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services	700,000 00
For civilization of Indians	10,000 00
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00
For interest on the public debt	128,690,676 00

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1869, are as follows:

For the civil service, &c.	$9,907,436 68
For pensions and Indians	24,558,831 49
For War Department	20,905,291 44
For Navy Department	12,951,043 76
Total	$68,322,603 37
It is estimated that of this sum there will not be required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	62,686,491 11
Balance	$5,636,312 26
Total estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870	$303,000,000 00

It will be thus seen that $303,000,000 is the amount asked for, and it is for Congress to determine how much of that sum it is absolutely necessary to appropriate to carry on the Government. How much will it be? I will let the permanent appropriations stand as in the Secretary's estimate, though I believe the amount of interest on the public debt is overstated $2,000,000. That amount is $128,690,676, which we must regard as fixed and definite. Then there is the other amount of $158,014,011 74, made up of the items as set out in the estimate. The question recurs how much can this amount be reduced without detriment to the public service? It is now impossible for me to state how much the first item for $45,000,000 can be reduced, as the Appropriation Committee has not yet proceeded far enough in the consideration of the various amounts to make up the sum. But we shall report a deduction of more than $100,000 from what was asked for the expenses of foreign intercourse, and nearly $1,000,000 from what is asked to go into the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill. Pensions, Indian Department and army proper must remain about the same as stated in the estimates. Military Academy we reduce nearly $50,000 on the estimates. For armory and fortifications $4,684,200 are asked, and I believe we can get along with $1,500,000. For harbor and revenue improvements and public buildings $3,486,018. In my judgment $3,000,000 will be as much as Congress would wish to appropriate under both of those heads. For the naval establishment $20,993,414 59 are estimated. But in the Navy bill already prepared this is reduced to about $16,000,000, which, it is believed, will answer every purpose. Here are some $15,000,000 which it is thought can be cut off from the estimates of the total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, of $303,000,000, as submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. That will leave for the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $288,000,000. Add to that $2,000,000 more for various other expenditures, and we have a total of $290,000,000. It is my belief that the expenditures can be kept down to that point, and that the Government can be administered for that sum, and if that can be done, as it ought to be done, a good showing can be made. I have made no estimate in relation to the revenue for the next fiscal year, but for the present fiscal year it appears from the Secretary's report that the actual revenues received for the first quarter amount to $95,000,392, and that the Secretary estimates the next three quarters at $246,000,000, making the total estimate of the Secretary $341,000,000. But Mr. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, who has given this matter great attention, estimates that it will reach $356,000,000, being $15,000,000 more than the estimate of the Secretary. Assuming, therefore, that we shall not collect more revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, than the Secretary estimates we shall collect for the present fiscal year, and assuming that our expenditures will not exceed $290,000,000, there will be a surplus of $51,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1870. But with an honest collection of the revenue, and without any increase of taxes, I think we can collect $450,000,000 of revenue. If this can be done, and our expenditures can be kept even within $300,000,000 we will show a surplus at the end of the fiscal year 1870 of $75,000,000. With an exhibit of this character, which is an exhibit that can be made if Congress and the Executive shall act in harmony to that great end, the credit of the Government will be established on an enduring basis, our bonds will go to par in Europe, greenbacks will approximate gold in value; taxes may then be reduced, and the country will enter on a career of prosperity, glory and power without parallel in the history of nations.

When Mr. WASHBURNE had concluded Mr. WOOD said that the House always listened to the gentleman from Illinois with pleasure, but his remarks had now an additional importance, in view of the supposed connection between that gentleman and the incoming Administration. His speech might be deemed as an introductory message, laying the foundations for the policy of the next Administration. He was certain that he spoke the sentiments of the minority of the House when he said that so far as Gen. GRANT would faithfully initiate or carry out any reform the minority would give it its feeble support. The country wanted reform, not reform in speeches, not promises, not merely the curtailment of expenses, but measures that would produce harmony and the general pacification of the country. The gentleman (Mr. WASHBURNE) had said in his carefully prepared speech that Congress had the power to reform, and yet that gentleman and his political friends had had full possession of the legislative department of the Government for the last eight years, and what reform had they accomplished or attempted? The minority had been powerless. So far as the minority was concerned, it would sustain Gen. GRANT in bringing back real peace to the country, in bringing back gold and silver as the currency standard, and in initiating general reform in every department of the Government.

The Pension bill, which appropriates $13,250,000, was ordered to be reported to the House, and was subsequently reported and passed.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. BROOKS moved as an amendment to insert an appropriation for the mission to Rome. He expressed the hope that, the Presidential election being over, and religious and political passions being at an end, Congress would vote the usual appropriation for a mission to Rome. That city was the headquarters of art, and the headquarters of one of the great branches of the Christian Church, and was visited yearly by thousands and tens of thousands of American citizens.

Mr. COVODE opposed the amendment, and said he desired to call the attention of the House to some of the dangers connected with the Church of Rome. That Church had been used in his own district as an element of power by the Democratic Party, in disregard of the election laws. The Catholic school in his district was the place where fraudulent voters from other States had been congregated, and it was the people of that Church who used fraudulent naturalization papers. Those papers signed by JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had been sent to his district in blank, with the name of persons who had not been in the country five years. There was not a Protestant involved in it; they were all Catholics from beginning to end.

Mr. WOODWARD said that if his colleague chose to charge the Church of Rome with such practices, it was due to a large body of respectable citizens, and to this House, that he should produce the proof. The only individual whom his colleague had specified by name was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. COVODE—I said that fraudulent naturalization papers were used exclusively by the members of the Church of Rome.

Mr. WOODWARD—I simply say that the individual to whom my colleague alluded as having issued fraudulent naturalization papers is a member, and I believe a Deacon in good standing in the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of the highest honor and intelligence, and any such assertion against him would be treated as idle, if not slanderous, in Pennsylvania. The defeat of his colleague last Fall was not the consequence of any such rascality, but was to be accounted for on other principles than the degradation of the Church of Rome or of the Presbyterian Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. COVODE said he had alluded to the persons who had used those fraudulent certificates.

Mr. WOODWARD—What had the Church of Rome to do with it?

Mr. COVODE—It was the members of the Church of Rome who voted on those fraudulent papers. Not a Protestant was engaged in it.

Mr. WOODWARD—You began by charging that the Church of Rome did this fraud.

Mr. COVODE—I say it was the members of that Church who used the papers. They came confined from the gentleman's district, and were voted on by these "green Irish." [Laughter.]

Mr. JUDD said he would vote against the amendment, but not on the issue raised by his friend from Pennsylvania. With him it was not a question of religion or religious tolerance, but a question of usefulness. He thought there was no public necessity for a Minister resident at Rome. He did not know of any commercial or business or treaty-like arrangements that called for such a mission. It was a mere ornamental position of useless expenditure. If useless expenditures were to be cut off, they might as well begin with the diplomatic service. He would not vote for the amendment on the ground that it was useless for the public interest to continue the mission at Rome.

The question was taken on Mr. BROOKS' amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. WOOD moved to strike out the appropriation for a mission to Turkey. If the majority of the House denied to the oldest Christian Government in the world a representative from the United States, he could not see why they should continue to send a diplomatic representative to an infidel Government like that of Turkey. He wanted the country to understand that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. COVODE,) in the assault which he had made upon the Church of Rome, but represented his party. He admired the boldness and frankness with which that gentleman represented the majority on that question. He had put the boot on the right leg in saying that a Minister should not be sent to Rome, because the Church of Rome was responsible for voting the Democratic ticket.

Mr. JUDD desired to say that in his action on that question he was governed neither by Christianity nor infidelism. He did not think that element should be introduced into the question. There was a great distinction between the commercial interests of the country, as represented at Rome and in the Turkish Ports. Besides, the Pope had never reciprocated the civility of the United States Government by sending a Minister to this country. It had always been a one-sided affair. In addition to that, ever since Italy had become substantially consolidated under VICTOR EMMANUEL, the mission to Rome had been a sinecure, and to a certain extent, a thorn in the side of the Italian nation. The majority of the members had voted against the mission to Rome, not on the ground assigned by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. WOOD,) but because they regarded it as utterly useless.

The amendment offered by Mr. WOOD was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment providing for but one Minister to the Governments of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica, and for but one Minister to the Governments of New-Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. BUTLER, CHANLER, MAYNARD, KELSEY, BROOKS and JUDD, the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KELSEY a salary of $1,500 was appropriated for the Consulate at Valencia, Spain.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the appropriation for carrying out the treaty with Great Britain of the 9th of August, 1842, for suppressing the slave trade. The United States had no longer any responsibility for the existence of slavery.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the appropriation was made necessary by treaty stipulation.

The motion was rejected.

The third, fourth and fifth sections of the bill were stricken out on points of order, as containing new legislation.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and its further consideration was postponed till Monday next.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. KELSEY asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of taking steps to secure the abrogation or modification of the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. ARNELL objected.

On motion of Mr. MORRELL, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement as to the sales of gold by the Government since the 1st of January, 1863.

The House then, at 4:30, adjourned.

CHINA.

A British Fleet Demands and Receives Indemnity for the Yang-Chow Outrages.

The following important Chinese news was received in this City yesterday:—

NANKIN, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1868.

The *Rodney, Rinaldo, Slaney* and *Icarus* reached Nankin on Sunday afternoon, and on Monday morning Mr. MEDHURST, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, with a squad of marines, called on TSEN-KWO-FAN and demanded full reparation for the insults offered to the missionaries at Yang-chow. TSEN proposing to delay the discussion of the question, he was informed that if he did not comply by five o'clock P. M. that day, the Chinese gunboat *Tienki*, then anchored off Nankin, would be seized. Alarmed at this he complied with all the demands. ALI, the new Viceroy, visited the *Rodney* Thursday in state, and was received with a viceroyal salute of seventeen guns. The fleet will return to Chinkiang to-day, Nov. 12. Three hundred men will be sent at once to Yang-chow, and the *literati* degraded and punished. The Chinese gunboat goes down to Chinkiang with an English officer on board, and will be handed over to the Chinese officials when the demands are complied with. The fleet will then return to Shanghai, and the *Rinaldo*, with Lord SCOTT, will go to Formosa to adjust the missionary question there. Capt. DUNLAP, of the *Dove*, has been busy surveying the Grand Canal, preparatory to the return of the fleet. The *Plymouth Rock*, Capt. JOSEPH HARMON, will take this important news to Shanghai.

HANKOW.

The first Protestant Church in Central China was dedicated to the service of God by Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria on Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

KINKIANG.

The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. DREW, gives the Kinkiang report of export duties for the third quarter, 1868, at 196,000 taels, against 143,261 taels for 1867, and 145,964 taels for 1866.

CHINKIANG.

Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Dove* is watching the Grand Canal, while the fleet are off Nankin. Indications from headquarters point toward an early settlement of all our troubles.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Rising Star—$589,675 in Specie.

The steamship *Rising Star*, which left Aspinwall Dec. 29, reached this port yesterday. She brings the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$106,000 00	Kunhardt & Co.	$8,000 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	161,000 00	F. Probst & Co.	533 00
Lees & Waller	250,092 88	Wells, Fargo & Co.	4,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	58,239 14	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	900 00
		Total	$589,765 02

AFFAIRS IN COLOMBIA.

The Panama Railroad Question—The Ice Project—The Honduras Railway Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1868.

We have news from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, to the 2d inst. The Republic is represented to be in peace by the Liberal authorities, while the "outs," or Conservatives, affirm that we are on the eve of a general revolution, which will crush the present Government to atoms. The Cundinamarca Governor and his associates, seized in October, are still held in prison by the President at Bogota, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that they had done no wrong. It is said by the Liberals that the Legislature of Cundinamarca will decide the question against their own State ruler, and that Congress in February will sustain the action of the President of the Republic in throwing him into prison. However this may all be, I do not think we have any great security for peace. What with the active opposition of the Conservatives and the disposition of the Liberals to split on the present President, GUTIERREZ, and Gen. MOSQUERA, who is now plotting for the sceptre, I think we are bound to have a revolution.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The States are taking up the matter of the late contract of the nation with the Panama Railroad Company. The State of Santander leads the way with the following resolutions:

The Legislative Assembly of the State, in use of the power ceded to it in article 25 of the National Constitution, gives its vote of nullity:

ARTICLE 1. To the contract reformatory of that of 15th of April, 1850, relative to the construction of a railroad from one ocean to another, over the Isthmus of Panama, celebrated 5th July, 1867, between the Secretary of State of the United States of Colombia and GEORGE M. TOTTEN, Engineer-in-Chief and general agent of the Panama Railroad.

ART. 2. To the approval given to said contract by the National Executive power.

ART. 3. To the decree of Congress issued 15th August, 1867, approving the said contract.

ART. 4. To the decree of the Executive of 16th August, 1867, promulgating as a law of the Republic the legislative decree approving the contract celebrated 5th July, 1867, reformatory of that of 15th April, 1850, relative to the construction of a railroad from one ocean to another over the Isthmus of Panama.

The Legislature calls upon the Assemblies of the States of Antioquia, Cauca, Cundinamarca and Magdalena to issue a resolution in the same spirit. This vote is to be communicated to the National Congress, to the Supreme Federal Court, to the National Executive Power and to the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

The semi-official paper of the Government of Bogota, *El Nuevo Mundo*, says: "The Government still continues its preparations for war, although we are disposed to believe that peace will not be seriously disturbed until Congress meets." Referring to the action of the President of the nation in arresting the President of the State of Cundinamarca on the 10th of October, the same paper says: "If the Camara accuses the President and the Senate approves the accusation, this is no proof that the President was wrong, but that the conservative element is stronger in Congress, and that the Liberals are beaten with Gen. GUTIERREZ. * * * We understand, then, that if the accusation is admitted war is inevitable." "If the Camara does not accuse, or if the Senate does not admit the accusation, the Republic will be dissolved, Antioquia separating from it, or there will be proof that the Conservative Party does not exist, which is inadmissible, in view of the protest which the Governments of that State and Tolima have addressed to the Government of the Union." "Be things as they may, the President of the Union has promised that he will not let the Liberal Party lose, and we are fully confident in his word."

The State Legislatures are now nominating candidates for the national Presidency, and SALGAR, late Minister to Washington, appears to be the favorite. The States of Cundinamarca, Boyaca and Panama have already nominated him, and it is quite certain he will get Santander and Cauca, unless MOSQUERA kicks up a muss in the latter State. Panama at first gave its vote for Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, but, finding the current to be in favor of SALGAR, reconsidered the matter.

CORREOSO AND PANAMA.

Panama is quiet. CORREOSO has finally reached the goal (not the jail) of his ambition. The Legislative Assembly, without any consultation with the people, have declared him Governor, or President, of Panama for four years, which is equivalent to making him Dictator. Well, we hope he will be a good one, so long as he lasts.

THE ICE PROJECT.

The Legislature has passed the ice project I mentioned in my last. By this law the "State reserves to itself, at a rentable tax, the right to sell ice in its territory," and will transfer this right to any one for five years who will pay the highest price for the right and observe the following conditions: First—Sell it at not more than fifteen cents the kilogramme. Second—Keep his ice-house open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Third—Pay a fine of $100 a day for every day he is out of ice, unless let off by the Government. Fourth—A discount of fifty per cent. must be made on hospitals. Fifth—In case the Executive does not choose to farm out the privilege, the sale shall be declared free. Sixth—If made free, each one going into the trade must pay $100 a month tax. Now, as the Isthmus ports are made free to foreign trade by laws, treaties and contracts of the Republic, and as ice is not a native product here, it is quite certain that no discriminating tax can be put upon its sale, and so the Legislature has provided, in the fifth article quoted, for backing down handsomely. Still, I presume, the present importers (the Boston Ice Company) will be harassed considerably before its right to be let alone will be recognized, and, beside, will have to fee handsomely the sharp lawyer for the Legislature who got up the law.

THE COMMERCIAL TAX.

The Constituent Assembly has also passed a law nearly doubling the commercial tax, which tax falls mostly on foreign merchants. You will recollect that, in the midst of the "war" between the several factions in this State, CORREOSO, by decree, doubled this tax to pay the expenses of the blood-letting; that the Consuls objected against it as inconsistent with the rights of their countrymen guaranteed by treaties; and that Mr. SEWARD wrote a very strong letter on the subject, which letter caused the authorities here to suspend their action in the collection of the dues. Now they think to circumbent the foreigners by the pretence that the extra tax is for the general (peace) expenses of the Government. But the fact is, that the war expenses remain unpaid, and of course the extra tax is to meet the bills. The merchants are now applying to the Consuls for protection against these extortions.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD ACROSS HONDURAS.

I noticed a short time since, in the TIMES, a letter from E. G. SQUIER, in which he took exceptions at your correspondent for questioning the sincerity of the party who advertise that they are making a railroad across Honduras. Mr. SQUIER, following his natural bent to economize the truth, asserts that fifty miles of this road are already under construction. Those who have any idea of investing in this bogus affair had better, before doing so, read the Panama *Star and Herald*, which speaks of the matter as follows:

"Month after month we try in vain to get some reliable information relative to this great undertaking, but so far we can learn nothing satisfactory as to its progress. Every steamer that comes from Central America we overhaul our exchanges and inquire of passengers as to what is actually being done, but neither the periodicals nor the people appear to know anything about it. A month since we came across a gentleman from the seat of operations, who told us that the railroad corps, consisting of two engineers and four men, had started off on a mining expedition, but that nothing whatever had been done toward even making a survey of the road. We are sorry to say we believe this to be the case, and we suspect the whole affair is bogus, from the fact that, though so close to the locality, the only items that reach us in regard to it are puffs through American or English papers."

PERSONAL.

CHARLES WESTMORELAND, who came passenger from California for Washington in the last steamer, to take to Washington the electoral vote of his State, was attacked with small-pox before arriving at Panama, and died on the 23d inst. LUIS EHLERS, of Hanover, Prussia, who was nominally the head of the house of PEREZ, PLANAS & OBARRIO, in this city, died on the 27th of yellow fever. RAMON SANCHEZ, son of Don RAMON SANCHEZ, of Carthagena, died here on the 23d. He was a clerk in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company. Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH, Consul at Panama, has been quite sick the past ten days, but I am glad to say is recovering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. JOHN SMITH, *alias* Henry V. Clinton, *alias* Loomis, the forger, is still held in prison here. In the meantime new charges against him arrive by each steamer. The last was a forgery in California for $2,260 on the Park National Bank of New-York. I have not learned that the Legislature has consented to give him up to the Consul, to be sent to the United States.

The Australian and Panama steamer *Rushino*, with other property, was attached by Panama creditors a few days since for $63,000 of protested bills, but the vessel was allowed to proceed on her voyage, on the guarantee of the agent of the Royal Mail Company at Aspinwall that the bills should be met in six months, with interest and damages.

The Royal Mail Company came near losing one of its large sidewheel steamers, the *Atrato*, at Aspinwall two nights ago. A hawser at the wharf parted while the wind was blowing very fresh, letting the vessel strike heavily against the wharf. She was, with considerable difficulty, secured from going ashore. By the way, it is understood that this Company will no longer run its large steamers through from Southampton to Aspinwall, but will go only to Kingston and transfer to vessels of a smaller class. The reason for this is the large difference in expenses at Aspinwall over Kingston in labor, coal, &c.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama, and the gunboat *Kingston* at Aspinwall.

Political Affairs in Chili and Peru—Serious Opposition to the President of Chili—Continued Attacks on the Chilian Frontier by the Indians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1868.

The regular British steamer from the south coast arrived at Panama on the night of the 20th, but too late to gather the news for the last steamer from Aspinwall for New-York. The dates are, from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 3d, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th instant.

CHILI.

The enemies of the present administration are indefatigable in their opposition, and it is generally believed that they will force the President to dismiss his Cabinet.

The Indians of Arauca continue to attack the Chilian frontier defences, forcing the Government to keep up an expensive force, and harassing the settlers.

The French Baron DE LA RIVIERE, who made a one-sided contract with the Minister of Finance at Santiago for the Mejillones guano, has finally been thrown, and HENRY MEIGGS has been put in possession of the property. It is a pity MEIGGS, who has made so much money in Chili, and is now making so much in Peru, would not take a few lessons in honesty, and practice on the old adage of settling a few of the old scores against him in California and New-York.

The Minister of the Interior wishes to reform the law of 1852 in relation to the diplomatic service, and invites the diplomats of Chili to furnish every particular relative to the diplomatic service of the country to which they are appointed, including the ceremonials had at their reception, &c., so that the Committee of Congress may have the benefit of their experience in framing a new law.

A new decree makes it incumbent upon contractors for furnishing foreign ships of war with provisions, &c., to furnish a list of the goods required and contracted for before their delivery.

PERU.

The question of the finances continues to trouble the Government. It is estimated that the Government must expend $67,283 in the next two years, and that it will receive from all sources—of course including the guano—only $49,330; so the price of guano must be raised if the Government would live.

At Pisagua and other portions of the south of Peru the yellow fever does not decrease.

Great opposition is still maintained against the present President, Col. BALTA, by chronic revolutionists as well as in Congress, and as soon as Arequipa and the balance of the South recover a little from the effects of the earthquake, there will be so large an increase of the disaffection that BALTA, "or any other man," will have to walk the plank.

The managers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, from Valparaiso to Panama, are getting nervous about the determination of the French (St. Nazaire) Company to put on a line from Panama to Valparaiso, to connect with its line to Aspinwall, and talk of reducing freight and passenger rates thirty per cent.

RESUMPTION.

Senator Morton's Second Letter in Reply to Mr. Greeley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1869.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have always been averse to newspaper controversies, and this is the first one into which I have been beguiled. Your second letter, like the first, proceeds upon the assumption that by a mere declaration of resumption the currency would be brought to par, and that such declaration should be made without delay. This assumption is unsupported by a single fact or argument. It is contradicted by all financial experience, whether in connection with Governments or banks.

You offer to prove that resumption should take place at once, by saying that the way for a drunkard to reform is to reform at once, and for a sinner to repent is to repent at once, and not at the end of two years and a half. Pardon me for saying I cannot see the analogy. There would be quite as much wisdom in saying that the child should be born a man to save time, *because* the way to reform a drunkard is to reform at once.

As a military commander, you would attack every fortress by storm, without awaiting the slow process of investing and battering down its walls, because the way for a sinner to repent is to repent at once. Such is your logic.

When you gravely tell the country that resumption at a period in the future, giving time to the Government and the people to prepare for it, would cause more distress than immediate resumption, the proposition seems to require no answer. It would be quite as logical to say that it would be safer to jump down Niagara, like Sam Patch, than to go down by the inclined plane.

You say that questions of finance receive practical solutions in New-York which are not familiar in Indiana. This is most likely true, and yet there are some things very well understood even in Indiana, and among them that a knowledge of stock and gold gambling is not necessary to a correct understanding of the laws of finance, and that the less we have of the peculiarities of New-York finance in the administration of the Government the better for the country.

Your letters contain a strange admixture of resumption by manifesto and resumption by contraction. You say that the policy of contracting the currency at the rate of four millions a month would surely have brought specie payments if it had been continued. Yes, if all the currency had been taken up and nothing but gold and silver left. You forget that while that contraction was going on the currency grew worse, and seem not to comprehend the idea, which you evidently regard as a country notion, that the way for the Government to bring its currency up to par is to prepare to pay it according to promise. You believe resumption can be brought about by contraction, or by manifesto without contraction. You treat depreciated currency as a vice to be reformed by a good resolution instead of a disease to be cured by time and the application of judicious remedies. You believe in resumption by faith and not by works. An old preacher once, illustrating the doctrine of salvation by faith said: "If the Lord bids you jump through a stone wall, you must jump. Jumping is your business, and going through the wall is the Lord's."

A declaration of immediate resumption would result in a disastrous failure, which would leave the currency in a much worse condition than it is now. If it were successful, it would produce great distress and lasting injury to business. If the Government had in the Treasury gold dollar for dollar with the greenback currency, it should not resume it at once. To do so it would be a crime against the country.

In your first letter, which is not too old yet to quote, you finally made resumption impossible, by making it dependent upon a bond drawing four or five per cent. interest, which would sell for a premium in gold, which the holders of greenbacks would prefer to coin, and into which the currency would be funded. Such a bond being impossible in the nature of things in advance of resumption, it would seem unnecessary further to discuss your plan. You made resumption to result from contraction, and contraction to depend upon a method incapable of execution. Until your plan shall be made consistent with itself, and its execution shown to be possible, it is hardly worth while to consider what would be its effect upon the country, and I have discussed it only as one of the many obscurities cast into the public mind calculated to prevent its clear perception of the situation, and of the true measures for relief.

I believe that resumption is demanded by the best interests of the nation; that it can be accomplished without serious injury to any class or to business; that it must proceed by a distinct recognition of the principle that the currency is to be paid according to promise; that a time for payment must be fixed far enough off to enable the Government to provide for it, the people to prepare for it, and at or before which the notes will reach par by gradual appreciation.

Not doubting that in all your suggestions you are inspired by the same patriotic motives which I claim for myself, I am, very respectfully, yours,

O. P. MORTON.

FREQUENT FIRES.

The Work of the Fire Marshal and the Fire Department—Incendiarism, &c.

An impression has been [illegible] ground recently that incendiarism is on the increase in this City, and some have gone so far as to assign a cause for the supposed fact, viz., a want of harmony between the Fire Marshal and the Courts. Our reporter has investigated the subject as carefully as possible, and the facts which are now stated are obtained directly from the Fire Marshal, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and from several insurance companies.

Advance sheets of the Chief Engineer's annual report for 1868 inform us that, in the last year, there have been 740 fires, with an alleged loss of $4,342,371. This is 133 less fires than occurred in 1867; the loss is less by $1,369,629. The Chief Engineer is not concerned, however, in ascertaining the causes of fires. He gives us the whole number from whatever cause they may result.

Insurance companies estimate the relative number of incendiary fires very high. Some say design is at the bottom of two-thirds of all the fires that occur. Others call this too high a rate, but say that design and *carelessness* cause three-quarters of the fires. They say that in France there are not one-twentieth as many fires as in this country, and they attribute this disproportion, in a great measure, to the French law, which vitiates an insurance policy when the fire can be shown to have resulted from design *or carelessness* on the part of the owner. It is undoubtedly true that the incendiaries are, in a vast majority of cases, the owners of the property destroyed. Some men regard it as a most business-like transaction to insure an unsalable lot of goods and set it on fire. All the insurance companies, however, whom we have consulted, express the opinion that there has been no recent increase in the cases of incendiarism.

Fire Marshal BRACKETT has been in office only about eight months. The records were kept in that office previous to his administration, so that a comparison of present statistics with those of past years is impossible. We give a summary of several of his monthly reports. In September there were fifty-two fires, four of which are known to be the work of design. In October there were seventy-four fires, three known to be incendiary. Four persons were arrested, of whom one has been discharged and the other three are now in custody. In November there were eighty-three fires, fifteen being incendiary. Eleven of these were stables fired by a gang of boys who had been accustomed to sleep in them and were turned out. The Fire Marshal expects by February to have eight men convicted of arson; and that is as many as were convicted in the five years preceding his administration. He investigates every fire, no matter how slight the loss may have been, and no matter how unsuspicious its origin appears at first sight. He is determined to do all he can to make incendiarism unsafe; and the increased number of convictions for this offence cannot but diminish the frequency of its commission.

As to the want of harmony between the Marshal and the Courts, there was, long ago, a little disagreement between Marshal BRACKETT and Justice DOWLING, on account of an order that incendiaries should first be examined by the former. But this is happily adjusted, and the Courts and Marshal are on the best terms. The Marshal regards his duty, in cases of fire, as analogous to that of a Coroner in cases of sudden death. His examination naturally precedes that of the Police Court.

We add certain facts from the report of the Chief Engineer, which will interest our readers.

The Fire Department consists of one Chief Engineer, one assistant Engineer, ten district Engineers, and 580 other officers and men, distributed into fifty-two companies. There are thirty-seven steam fire-engines in the city, several new ones having been purchased during the past year for the region south of Fifty-ninth-street. A new style of two-wheel hose-tender has been adopted. These tenders carry eight men, and the advantage gained by their use is that the men arrive fresh at the fire instead of being wearied by a run. There are fifteen Hook and Ladder companies, and attached to each of these is what is called a two-wheeled "jumper," carrying eight lengths of hose, designed to be attached to hydrants to keep fires in check until the arrival of engines. The Engineer is desirous that citizens should take notice of this fact, because they can avail themselves of it, in case of fire, by running for a jumper and thus saving time. He gives, also, the following list of places where jumpers and hose are to be obtained.

Hartough's Mills, foot of Twenty-seventh-street, next North River.

Hook's Mills, foot of Bank-street, next North River.

Fourth-avenue Railroad Company's stables, corner Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

Colored Home, foot of Sixty-fourth-street, next East River.

Insurance Patrol office, Dutch-street, near Fulton-street.

Insurance Patrol office, No. 173 Elm-street.

Repair Yard, No. 21 Elizabeth-street.

Fire Department stables, No. 199 Chrystie-street.

THE SHANDLEY HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Flynn—Evidence of the Eye-witnesses—The Prisoner Committed.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of JAMES SHANDLEY, aged 16, who died at Bellevue Hospital, on Sunday morning, from the effects of a stab wound inflicted by WM. MCCUTCHEON, aged 18, one of his associates, while they were in a distillery, No. 541 First-avenue, on the 31st ult. The following is an abstract of the evidence elicited:

John McLoughlin, of No. 732 First-avenue, testified: On the evening of the 31st of December, 1868, I accompanied James Shandley, the deceased, to the distillery of Schwartz & Herman, No. 541 First-avenue; the prisoner McCutcheon was sitting down near the fire; he got up when we entered and asked deceased if he was going to do anything; he replied, "Yes, do you want to see me?" the prisoner said, "Yes;" he then, without saying anything more, stabbed Shandley; I then went out and picked up two stones with the intention of striking the prisoner; I threw the stones away without having struck the prisoner; Duggan, the barkeeper, then put the prisoner out of the place; I afterward wrenched the knife out of his hand; I assisted Shandley into a neighboring drug store and caused the arrest of the prisoner by Officer Scanlon, of the Twenty-first Precinct; the deceased was then taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick J. Duggan, the barkeeper at the place where the stabbing occurred, testified that the prisoner was in the place and had been drinking considerably, when the deceased and two friends entered and asked for drinks; prisoner asked them if they were going to treat; after some words between them, McCutcheon stabbed Shandley in the abdomen; McCutcheon was drunk at the time.

Thomas Simpson, of No. 313 East Thirty-fifth street, testified that as he passed the distillery on the night in question, he stopped to see the time, and saw the deceased and prisoner there; he saw the prisoner draw a knife and stab Shandley, after which the barkeeper put the prisoner out and beat him with a club.

George Sheridan testified that he and several others, including the deceased and prisoner, went into the distillery for a drink; as the deceased asked the prisoner to treat, McCutcheon, by way of reply, drew a knife and stabbed him.

Officer Hugh Scanlon, of the Twenty-first Precinct, had found the deceased in the drug store, and was informed by Shandley that McCutcheon had stabbed him; when he arrested the prisoner the latter was much excited, though not intoxicated; when asked why he had stabbed Shandley, McCutcheon replied "Because they are all down on me;" the officer showed him the knife, and the prisoner admitted that it was his.

T. M. B. Cross, M. D., House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found a penetrating wound of the right inguinal region, the intestines having been cut; in his opinion death had resulted from peritonitis following the injury.

The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and he was fully committed for trial. He is 18 years of age, and also a native of Ireland.

New-York Historical Society—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening at the hall of the Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue. Owing to the absence of the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. SCHELL, was elected to fill the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last regular meeting, and also of the proceedings of the recent annual dinner, which were adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Treasurer, presented his annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

RECEIPTS FOR 1868.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1868	$177 22
Receipts for annual dues	11,470 00
Receipts for life members	700 00
Rent of hall	1,597 00
Interest from Grosvenor fund	799 59
Interest from Thomas fund	24 52
Sons of Rhode Island	52 25
Total	$14,820 57
Payments for 1868	12,170 23
Balance in hand in Manhattan Bank	$2,650 34

Stocks on hand belonging to the following accounts:

Grosvenor fund	$10,000 00
Josiah Thomas fund	300 00
Sons of Rhode Island	600 00
Publication fund	18,500 00
Balance in Bank of America	2,750 00
Grand total	$32,850 30

This report was accepted, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, submitted a lengthy annual report on the condition and progress of the library and collections.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was presented, from which it appeared that the condition of the Society is in every respect satisfactory and encouraging. It referred to the commencement of the series of publications to be issued under the establishment of the publication fund, of which the first volume has just come from the press, edited by a Committee consisting of GEORGE BANCROFT, JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD and GEORGE HENRY MOORE. The report also referred to the proposed establishment of the Society's museum of history, antiquities and art in the Central Park, and paid a glowing tribute to the coming man, who is to bestow his wealth upon history and art in that establishment. The report closed with reference to the obituary record of the year.

The following gentlemen were unanimously reelected officers for the ensuing year: President, [illegible]; [illegible] Vice-President, Thomas De[illegible]; [illegible]; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, [illegible]; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, [illegible]; Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field; Librarian, George H. Moore. The proceedings then terminated.

Meeting of Commercial Travelers.

A meeting of commercial travelers took place yesterday at the Astor House, in conformity with the adjournment last week. The object was to take measures toward petitioning Congress, in right of its constitutional privilege of regulating trade between the States, to amend or abolish the onerous local tax laws upon sales by non-residents that exist in many cities, townships and counties of the Union. At the previous meeting reports had been presented of subscriptions to a fund for carrying out the views of the meeting, and yesterday an additional amount of $5,370 was announced as having been raised. It was also stated that Mr. E. S. CHOATE, the law partner of Attorney-General EVARTS, had been retained as counsel, and that a retaining fee of $250 had been paid him. An article was then read from the Philadelphia *Ledger* applauding the action of the commercial travelers, and asserting that any obstruction to sales of goods in one section which were owned in another was a wrong to consumers, and that a free scope should be given to internal trade. The article said that if it should be pleaded that goods sold at a distance by sample, did not pay storage and other expenses in the locality where sold, they paid those expenses in the city where they lay.

A resolution was offered by Mr. S. F. HAINES, the Chairman, that a memorial should be issued for publication, setting forth the nature of the business of commercial travelers, and detailing the tax and license laws in various sections, that interfered with their operations.

Mr. HENRY LEVY spoke highly in favor of issuing the memorial, and indignantly against the impression often entertained regarding commercial travelers. They were, he said, styled drummers and bummers, missionaries and guerrillas. Mr. LEVY thought that these epithets were by no means felicitous, and did not comport with the dignity of the order. It was decided that a committee should be appointed. They were subsequently named by the Chairman, and a resolution was offered by him that when an adjournment took place it should be subject to his call. This was also carried. Letters and newspaper articles were then read strengthening the views and intentions of the Society. A resolution was after this passed, that circulars should be sent to the hotels and merchants of different large towns, asking for subscriptions and for their influence in amending local laws regarding commercial travelers. An objection was made to addressing hotels, but the Chairman said that a great part of the hotels of the country could not live if it were not for commercial travelers, and that eight or nine thousand of these were constantly circulating throughout the Union from the City of New-York alone.

After the transaction of a little routine business, the meeting adjourned, subject to call of the Chairman.

Another Cattle Order.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday issued the following additional order relative to the driving of cattle and slaughtering the same:

GENERAL ORDER No. 555.—To the Captains of Police: Under the decision of the Court of Appeals, delivered on June 18, 1868, the Metropolitan Board of Health is declared to possess competent authority to enact ordinances and resolutions in relation, among other matters, to the slaughtering of animals in the Metropolitan Police District; and, in consonance therewith, the Supreme Court has vacated all and each of the writs of injunction heretofore issued to restrain the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Force from enforcing the ordinances and resolutions of said Board relative to driving and slaughtering animals.

The Metropolitan Board of Health having subsequently, that is on Aug. 20, 1868, prescribed by resolution the route by which cattle, swine, pigs, calves and sheep may be driven through the streets, as set forth in General Order No. 538, the same remains in force; but so much of the thirty-eighth and forty-third sections of the "Code of Sanitary Ordinances," promulgated in General Order No. 509, as relates to animals used for food, and the slaughtering of such animals, is also in full force; and by which the slaughtering of any animal for food, except birds, fowl and fish, is prohibited from being conducted at any place in the City of New-York, south of Fortieth-street, absolutely; nor shall such slaughtering be conducted at any place north of Fortieth-street, in the City of New-York, nor in the City of Brooklyn, without a special written permit from the Board of Health.

No officer of the Board of Health, nor of the Police Force, has authority to grant permits to violate any of these ordinances, nor to exempt persons from penalty for violations of law.

Suicide by a Night Watchman.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 229 Delancey-street, over the remains of WM. WOOD, a night watchman, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the mouth. CATHARINE WOOD, wife of the deceased, testified that her husband had been a watchman on docks and vessels for the past three years, and that he was on that duty on board a vessel on the Brooklyn side on Tuesday night. Deceased had come home yesterday morning with his revolver and informed her that some runners or thieves had come board the vessel he was watching and when he ordered them off one of the gang had fired at him. He had attempted to return the fire, but his pistol missed and his assailants escaped. WOOD expressed great chagrin at the unreliability of his pistol, and threw it down on the floor. He subsequently picked it up again and went into his room. A report was soon after heard by the wife, and when she entered the room she found the deceased lying on the floor in the last agonies of death. Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN testified that the bullet had passed through the roof of the mouth into the brain. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts thus stated. Deceased was a native of England, aged 54 years. He had been drinking excessively for some days, and was probably half crazed in consequence.

Festival at the Girls' Lodging-House.

The inmates of this excellent institution held their annual festival on Tuesday evening at No. 125 Bleecker-street. At 7 o'clock supper was served, and partaken of, and a present of useful wearing apparel made to each girl, after which they repaired to the reception-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and there entertained their friends with singing, declamations, tableaux, &c., under the direction of Miss JANE ANDREWS. This institution is under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, and have lately removed from their old quarters in Canal-street to the more pleasant and attractive building in Bleecker-street. Its object is to furnish a respectable home for girls who are out of employment, and to procure for them situations. They are provided with good lodgings and meals at five cents each. About 1,000 girls have been aided in this way during the past year. It is under the able superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. ELI TROTT.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met Tuesday afternoon, President BOSWORTH presiding, and all the other Commissioners, except Mr. ACTON, being present.

There were fourteen cases of alleged violation of the Liquor Law on the trial-calendar which were disposed of as follows:

John J. Tally, No. 348 Sixth-avenue, adjourned one week; David Koepping, Sixth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Middle streets, Brooklyn, adjourned one week; Henry Uhrman, No. 18 Greene-street, adjourned one week; James Gilroy, No. 254 Division-street, not revoked; Joseph J. Falls, No. 682 Broadway, not revoked; James McNulty, No. 130 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, revoked; John Bretz, southwest corner Union-avenue and Clancey-street, adjourned one week; John Graham, No. 265 Henry-street, complaint dismissed; Herman Kusler, No. 148 Lewis-street, adjourned one week; Joseph Mas, No. 25 Walker-street, not revoked; Gottleib Leix, No. 179 Duane-street, adjourned one week; Lawrence S. Sammis, No. 966 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, adjourned one week; John Rice, No. 47 Mangin-street, revoked; Frederick W. Wandmacher, No. 313 East Twenty-seventh-street, not revoked.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

ANN O'DONNELL, of No. 64 Centre-street, made a complaint against JAMES O'DONNELL, her husband, for indecent assault upon the person of MARY DOLAN, a daughter of the complainant by a former husband. Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the accused, and as the details were sufficiently explicit the Magistrate held the wretch for trial at the General Sessions.

DARING LARCENY.

BLAISE L. HURSELL, of Maiden-lane and Water-street, caused the arrest of JOHN BARRY yesterday afternoon on a charge of having stolen a barrel of kerosene oil, valued at $50, from his premises. The prisoner was detected in the act of stealing the property by CHARLES S. BOOTH, who testified to that fact before the Court. BARRY was taught a lesson in honesty by being held for trial.

AN UNPROFITABLE CUSTOMER.

WM. S. MARRETTS walked into the store of HERMAN ESSER, at No. 71 Nassau-street, under pretence of making purchases. While there, BERNARD NICKLE, one of the employes, noticed him saunter toward the office, and there place his hand in the money drawer in the desk. When MARRETTS was arrested he was found in possession of $11 in money which he had taken from the drawer. On being arraigned before the Magistrate, the prisoner was fully committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A BURGLARY TRACED TO THE BURGLAR.

It will be remembered that a day or two since one WALTER SCOTT WELLS was arrested in the St. James Hotel, under circumstances which were fully reported, and which led to his commitment for trial at the General Sessions, on a charge of having burglar tools in his possession. While he was in [prison] awaiting examination, he was unexpectedly connected with another and more serious crime, which led yesterday to an affidavit being made against him by Mr. ALBERT H. ALMY, the financial editor of the New-York *Sun*. On the morning of the 5th of April last, while Mr. and Mrs. ALMY, who were then guests at the St. James Hotel, were down at breakfast, their room was entered by means of false keys, and a large quantity of jewelry, valued at $1,500, stolen, none of which has been recovered. Mrs. ALMY being yesterday confronted with WELLS, recognized him as the man who had looked into her room a moment before she left it on the morning of the robbery, and the prisoner was also identified by Mrs. JAMES C. NOYES as a man she had seen on the same morning come out of Mr. ALMY's room, and of whom she took particular notice because his pockets seemed stuffed with bulky articles. Upon this evidence WELLS was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions, for the burglary upon Mr. ALMY's room. In his examination the prisoner said that he is a druggist, 33 years of age, and is entirely innocent of the burglary. He claims that the ladies are entirely mistaken, and that he will be able to prove that at the time they allege they saw him in the St. James Hotel he was locked up in a Station-house on a charge of intoxication.

FOILED THIEVES.

Tuesday afternoon Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, noticed WILLIAM B. HAIGHT and one "Frenchy" in Mercer-street, carrying several pieces of muslin. He called Officer O'BRIEN, but before either the Captain or his subordinate could lay hands upon them the two men turned into Spring-street, and "Frenchy" disappeared down the cellar-way of the premises No. 111, kept by HERMAN BRANDES. HAIGHT being arrested and sent to the Station-house, Capt. MILLS scaled the rear fence, and thus making a descent on the premises of BRANDES, was rewarded by finding the muslin secreted in an outhouse, although "Frenchy" had succeeded in escaping. Yesterday Capt. MILLS found that the muslin, which was valued at $40, had been stolen from the store No. 8 White-street, and the proper complaint having been made by the owner, HAIGHT was committed, in default of $1,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions. BRANDES, whose outhouse had been selected as a proper place for the concealment of the stolen goods, was thus made a partner in the offence, and was held in $1,500 to answer.

DISHONEST NURSE.

AMEL S. DODD, of No. 944 Broadway, made a complaint stating that on the 28th of December he missed $50, which he subsequently found in a bag in the possession of KATE O'NEILL, a nurse girl in his family, and had therefore caused her to be arrested by Officer HAGAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. She had no answer to the charge except that she had found the money on the stairs, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FESTIVAL AT THE GIRLS' LODGING-HOUSE.—The girls at this excellent institution, located at No. 125 Bleecker-street, held their annual festival Tuesday evening. At 7 P. M. supper was served and partaken of, when the girls repaired to the reception-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and entertained their friends with singing, declamations, tableaux, &c., under the direction of Miss JANE ANDREWS. Before separating, each inmate was presented with some useful article of wearing apparel. The institution is under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, and had lately removed from their old quarters in Canal-street to the more desirable and attractive rooms which they now occupy. Its object is to furnish a respectable home for poor girls out of employment, and procure for them situations. They are furnished with meals and a good, clean bed at five cents each. Over 1,100 girls have been aided in this way during the last year. It is under the able supervision of Mr. and Mrs. ELI TROTT, and is in a flourishing condition.

THE REMARKABLE FISH.—There was lately received at Wood's Museum the stuffed skin of the extraordinary fish shot near Eastport, Me., last August. It is twenty-nine and a half feet in length, and twenty-one feet round the body, and bears a resemblance to both a shark and a porpoise. Its chief peculiarity consists of two short legs, two feet in length, connected with a pair of fins beneath the belly. These limbs are each tipped with a crude resemblance to a thumb and two fingers. A commission of scientific gentlemen will inspect the creature this afternoon, and report an opinion upon its genus.

CORONER'S CASES.—A homeless vagrant named MARTIN MURRAY, 65 years of age, died suddenly yesterday in EDWARD KELLY's liquor saloon, No. 519 Second-avenue.... The remains of JOHN NOLAN, aged 35, a native of Ireland, was found yesterday in the North River, near Pier 43, and taken to his late residence, No. 438 Greenwich-street.... Mrs. JOANNA FOLEY, aged 30, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday morning at her residence, No. 87 Baxter-street, of heart disease. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

ASSAULTED IN THE STREET.—JOSEPH DEL PERALTE, a cigar maker, was assaulted by an unknown man yesterday morning, on the corner of Fifth-street and the Bowery, as he was on his way to his place of business, No. 87 Third-avenue. The assailant used a razor, and he severely wounded Mr. PERALTE on the cheek. Before he could be arrested by the Police he escaped.

THE WORKINGWOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Association will hold a meeting, on Friday evening next, in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on which occasion Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE will deliver an address. The doors will be open to the public without charge.

FIRE ON A BRIG.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the brig *Bim Khom*, as she lay at the foot of Seventh-street, East River. The vessel was damaged to the extent of $200, fully insured. The flames originated in the cook's galley.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—OSCAR GROTT, a young German, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, charged with having robbed JOHN JOHNSON and WILLIAM F. CAMPBELL of the sum of $63 on the night of the 29th of October. The prisoner and complainants boarded in the same house in Sands-street. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

END OF THE RYAN CASE.—Coroner JONES yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of SARAH RYAN, alleged to have died in consequence of an assault made upon her last October by WM. FITZGERALD. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that death was the result of consumption.

THE DOLLARD CASE.—JOSEPH DOLLARD, who was tried in the Court of Sessions on Monday, on a charge of having robbed the store of DANIEL DEVLIN & Co., in Williamsburg, and acquitted, was ordered under arrest on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and was taken out of Court in handcuffs.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR THE YEAR.—The Police of the ten Precincts of the City of Brooklyn, during the past year, made 21,272 arrests.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The remainder of the non-enumerated and preferred causes will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2784—Cort vs. Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co.
925—Whittingham vs. McCormick et al.
1125—Simpson et al. vs. Anderson et al.
949—Eagleton Manf'g Co. vs. Burton et al.
128—Atkins vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
893—Fraser et al vs. Young et al.
1039—Cutter vs. Lord.
1055—Glines et al. vs. Walters et al.
787—Leitz et al. vs. Myer.
845—August vs. Lombard.
125—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
609—Sanders vs. Baize et al.
613—Ritter vs. Bordy.
625—Hunt vs. Washington Marine Ins. Co.
559—Oivany vs. Carrigan et al.
577—Smith vs. Deyo.
889—Lawrence vs. Brosina.
907—Streb vs. Lemercier.
909—Falber by g'din vs. Same.
921—Chapman vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
38—Leventritt vs. Lemercier.
42—Tyson vs. Wyeth.
88—Liverpool and N. Y. and P. S. Co. vs. Berry.
106—Karcher vs. Frinholtz.
107—Morgan et al. vs. Skidmore, &c.
109—Morgan et al. vs. Skidmore, &c.
112—Ross vs. Brown.
114—Chase vs. Tenbrook.

Call No. 117—Jones et al. vs. Bach et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, Brady and Barrett, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The General Term calendar will be continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Gallagher vs. Brown.
976—Hatch vs. Pierson.
—Malone vs. Adams.
1161—Stachlin vs. Hoppe.
1284—Reyes vs. Irvin.
1301—Aub vs. Hoffman.
1322—Brackt vs. Sayed.
1327—Dodge vs. Leeland.
1333—French vs. Harney.
1334—Oppenheimer vs. Brown.
1335—Elsas vs. Dooling.
1336—Kahn vs. Watts.
1338—Hall vs. Keller.
1340—Ryan vs. Audenreid.
1341—Tieman vs. Irisho.
1342—Gardner vs. Dimon.
1343—Shufeld vs. Wilson.
1344—Volger vs. Grosch.
1345—Bergman vs. Sellinger.
1346—Karnping vs. Plass.
1347—Mansfield vs. Parmelee.
1348—Cox vs. Davis.
1349—Culver vs. Smith.
1350—Green vs. McTierney.
1351—Welsh vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
1352—Carter vs. Middleton.
1353—Newman vs. Max.
1354—Truchers vs. Krauhaar.
1355—Bremer vs. Wolff.
1356—Schneider vs. Peters.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMIRALTY—THE NEW-YORK PILOTAGE LAWS—THEIR VALIDITY—RESPONSIBILITY OF SHIPOWNERS FOR THE NEGLIGENCE OF PILOTS EMPLOYED UNDER THEM.

The Steamship China, her tackle, &c., vs. Louis Welsh and Benjamin Carver.—The respondents, as owners of the brig *Kentucky*, filed their libel in the District Court for the Southern District of New-York against the steamship *China*, one of the Cunard packets, alleging that on the 15th of July, 1863, their brig being on a voyage from Cardenas to New-York with a cargo of sugar on freight, while a short distance outside of Sandy Hook, sailing at the rate not exceeding two miles an hour, the *China*, which was [illegible], and sailing at the rate of about six miles an hour, negligently collided with the *Kentucky* and stove in her side in such a manner as to cause her speedily to sink, producing loss of vessel and destruction of cargo. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company intervened as claimants of the *China*, and in answer admitted the collision, but denied that it was in consequence of the negligence of the officers or crew of the steamer, it was also answered that the *China* was in charge of a pilot duly licensed under the laws of the State of New-York, who directed all the movements of the steamer preceding the collision; and it was claimed that the company were therefore not responsible for the loss and damage caused thereby. The decree was for the libelants, and the Circuit Court affirmed it, holding that while it seemed hard to subject the owners of the vessel to damages for the fault of one in navigation of her, in respect to whom they had no choice, still, in the judgment of the law-making power, and in the opinion of the Court, persons so employed are fitter persons for the discharge of the duties than if the master or owner had made the selection. Mr. Justice NELSON, in delivering the opinion, expressed the wish that the cause should be brought to this Court for final adjudication, so that "the vexed question may be definitely settled." In support of their appeal the owners of the *China* submit that they cannot be justly held responsible for the acts of the pilot, whom they had no power either to select or control, but to whom they were nevertheless compelled to surrender their ship, and a great number of English cases are cited on the point. But it was conceded by Mr. Justice NELSON below, that if the cause was before an English tribunal, judgment would have been for the respondents. Counsel insist that all American cases that conflict with the English rule, arose from the acts of pilots not taken by compulsion of law. Nor is the want of pecuniary responsibility of pilots a good reason for subjecting ships to liability for their conduct, where the owners have no choice in their selection, nor right to direct them. There are no reasons of public convenience requiring owners to be responsible in these cases. The statutes of New-York, it is insisted, do not violate the Constitution of the United States, nor are they affected by the act of Congress of August, 1852, for the better security of passengers in steam vessels. The respondents urge that as the collision was between an American sea-going vessel and a foreign steamer, on the high seas, the municipal legislation of the State of New-York is inadequate to the authority imputed to it, in derogation of the admiralty jurisdiction or the principles of its administration. In the absence of Federal legislation the established rules of maritime law, as daily enforced in the Admiralty Courts of the United States, must prevail. It is intolerable that the foreign commerce of the United States should be withdrawn by State legislation from the protection of the admiralty jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Judiciary in plenary and exclusive terms by the Constitution. This would open the uniformity and equality of the ports of the country, as resorts of foreign commerce intended by the Constitution, to invasion by the competing regulations of the States.

D. D. Lord for appellants; C. E. Whitehead and Wm. M. Evarts for respondents.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE CRIMINAL CALLENDAR CALLED—IMPORTANT CASES.

Judge BENEDICT took his seat in the Circuit Court yesterday morning, and called the criminal calendar, and the cases thereon were set down for trial on different days of the term. Among these called were the cases of Blaisdell, Eckel and others; Jacob and Moses Depuy; Watson Crarey and others.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

The case against William Fullerton and others was called, and Mr. Seward, on behalf of the referee, said they were prepared to plead and have the case set down for trial.

Mr. Courtney said he would like to have the defendants called to see which of them were present. They were thereupon called and all answered except Alfred A. Belknap, whose counsel, Judge Beebe, said that he was sick at home.

Mr. Courtney moved that the defendants plead to the indictment. They were again called, and those that were present severally pleaded not guilty. When Belknap's name was called, Judge Beebe proposed to enter a plea of not guilty for him. Mr. Courtney objected to this, claiming that the counsel had no power to do so, and he asked that Belknap's recognizance be forfeited and that a bench warrant issue against him. Judge BEEBE said that the charge was only a misdemeanor, and that he could put in the plea and the cause could be tried without the defendant's presence.

The Judge said that in a case in Massachusetts, where a similar question was raised, the counsel was allowed to put in the plea under a special authority from the accused so to do, and the case might stand over till to-morrow as against Belknap, to enable the counsel to get such special authority.

By agreement between the counsel, the trial of the case was set down for the 18th instant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE STEVENSON COTTON CASE.

The United States vs. Vernon K. Stevenson.—This important case, after repeated postponements, came up for trial yesterday morning. After the jury had been sworn, Assistant District-Attorney Phelps, on the part of the Government, asked for permission to amend the information, as follows:

The original information sets forth that at the close of the war Mr. Stevenson held in his possession 3,000 bales of cotton, valued at $1,000,000, the rightful property of the United States by virtue of the Confiscation acts, and that he being then an officer of the so-called Confederate States, disposed of the said cotton and used the proceeds for his own benefit.

The amendment of the information which was asked was to embrace certain transactions, not at the close of the war, but during the war as well.

Mr. Ward and Mr. Seward, of counsel for the defendant, strenuously opposed the amendment, and claimed that by so doing the whole character of the case would be changed—that entirely new issues would arise—and the old issue upon which they were prepared to try the case would be entirely set aside, and that the motion was a complete surprise to them, and wholly unprecedented in their experience.

After a long discussion by counsel on both sides the Court denied the motion to amend, and announced that the Government would be confined to the Spring and Summer of 1865 to show the conversion of the cotton by Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Courtney said he was very much surprised at this decision, as they had expected a decision in favor of the amendment, and so had prepared their opening on that state of the case, but now being surprised at the turn affairs had taken, they would ask an adjournment until to-morrow morning, to enable them to determine on their course of action.

Mr. Seward opposed the adjournment, but the Court held that good and sufficient cause had been shown to grant the request, and the case would therefore stand adjourned until to-day, at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Owen.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING OPERATION—EXAMINATION IN THE LEICHTENHEIM-HOYM CASE.

United States vs. David Leichtenheim.—Bernard Hesse made complaint before Commissioner Owen some time since that David Leichtenheim, a former Internal Revenue Inspector, in April, 1867, received from one Oscar Hoym 30,000 valuable cigars and a check for $100, to settle a complaint that had been made against Hoym before Commissioner Osborn by one Domski, for selling cigar stamps unlawfully. It appears that Hoym, subsequent to his arrest upon Domski's complaint, had been twice arrested in 1867, and on one of the latter complaints was sent to State Prison, from which he was pardoned in July, 1868, by the President. The witnesses to support Hesse's complaint were Mr. and Mrs. Hoym, Julius Knoph, Chas. S. Braum, &c.

Subjoined is the substance of the evidence of the different witnesses which has been heard from time to time since the 18th of December, when motion was first made to have the case heard, a report of which then appeared in the TIMES.

Oscar Hoym examined—I reside at No. 81 Suffolk-street; am a cigar manufacturer; occasionally saw the defendant in 1867; came to my place of business and told me he was a Revenue Officer; he arrested me; knew a man named Ernest Domski; had business with him in 1867; sold him between 40,000 and 50,000 cigar stamps; dealt with him but once—on the 27th of April, 1867; I decline to answer as to where the stamps were procured; Domski paid me for these stamps in three bills, $100 and two $10, which were counterfeit; I recognize the money (produced) from a mark which I have put upon it; when he got the stamps two officers came into the store and arrested me; the defendant was outside; the officers told me they were arresting me for selling stamps; I was then taken to Commissioner Osborn, who wished me to procure bail; got bail before Commissioner Betts; Knopf told me that Leichtenheim, the defendant, wished to see me on the corner of Broome-street and Bowery; this was Monday, the 29th of April, 1867; Mr. Knopf was at my house on the previous day, and said he would come with me to the Westchester House; he did so, and on our arrival I saw the defendant; Knopf then remarked to me, "There is Mr. Leichtenheim; see what you can do with him." Leichtenheim asked me what I was willing to do and I answered, "What can I do?" He replied, "Well, you know my power. I can fix that for you so that it will not go on. You will get into very great trouble; I will see how you can arrange it." I (witness) said, "What do you call arranging?" He replied, "Well, it will cost you $2,000." I replied, "I have not 2,000 cents to my name; all I have got is 30,000 cigars, and those I owe money for now; when you want them I will give them to you." Leichtenheim then said, "Now, look here, I must have $300 for the Commissioner, $300 for the District-Attorney and $300 for Mr. Harvey." The cigars were valued at $900, and the defendant wanted $100 extra to treat Messrs. Osborn, &c.; I procured a check for $100 from a friend, C. S. Braum, and gave it to the defendant at Francis's Hotel; on that Monday evening (April 29) the defendant came to my house, and I showed him a sample of the 30,000 cigars, and he told me to send them in the morning to No. 137 Bowery to Mr. Freud; on the following day I ordered my boxmaker to get an expressman to convey the cigars to Freund's; the cigars were taken to Freund's store; when we got there Mr. Freud asked to whom the cigars belonged; I explained the matter and Freud ordered his clerk to take them into the store; I never afterward was troubled about the complaint; spoke to Mr. Bell, District-Attorney about two weeks ago, and he said he could not make a case out of it; defendant stated that he would attend to the case so that it would come before the Courts; subsequent to all this I was arrested on a complaint made by Mr. Hesse; was sent to the State Prison; did not serve my time, as I was pardoned; at that time Mr. Leichtenheim, the defendant, told me he would engage a lawyer for me.

Julius Knopf examined: I am a cigar maker, and reside at No. 140 Delancey-street; know all the parties in the suit; I knew of the arrest of Oscar Hoym, for he came to my house and told me he had been arrested by the defendant; told him I would see the defendant next day; saw him at his house, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem; told him to not go against Hoym for the sake of his (Hoym's) wife and children; told me he would meet Hoym next morning at the Westchester House; I took Hoym there; we met the defendant, but afterward he and Hoym had an interview, and what transpired I know not.

Charles S. Braum deposed that he furnished the check for $100.

Mrs. Fannie Hoym, wife of Oscar Hoym, was examined. Her evidence went to corroborate the statements of previous witnesses with regard to the conveyance of the cigars.

Herman Simon deposed as follows: I am a cigar packer, and have no steady place, though I have packed for Mr. Salisbon, Mr. Davidson and others; I know the defendant, and saw him at the house of Mr. Hoym on a Monday evening; I was sitting in the kitchen where they usually sit when the bell rang; Mrs. Hoym went to the door and said that Mr. Leichtenheim had come; Mrs. Hoym requested me to go up stairs into the dark bedroom and get two boxes of cigars from it; one of Mr. Hoym's servants took a light and went with me to the room; then I selected two boxes; one was marked "C" and the other "M" on the bottom; the letters showed that one box was "Colorado" and the other "Maseno;" I then opened two boxes, brought them down to the front room, where I saw Mr. Leichtenheim; I showed them to him and he smelt them, and said, "This is all right; send those cigars to-morrow to No. 137 Bowery;" he did not say how many or how few; I then went back to the room, and in ten or fifteen minutes afterward Leichtenheim went away; next morning I was requested by Mr. Hoym to pack 30,000 cigars, 100 to a box; I did so, and dispatched them by an express man to No. 137 Bowery; I accompanied the express man to the house, where I met Mr. Freund, whom Mr. Hoym informed that the cigars had been sent by Mr. Leichtenheim; I then left and have never spoken to Leichtenheim since.

The witness was cross-examined at length, but nothing material was elicited.

Louis Bresendaal examined—I am a cigar-box manufacturer; made boxes for Hoym in 1867; I was at Hoym's place of business in April, 1867, and saw Leitsenheim there; the morning after my visit I returned with a packing box, in which to pack cigar boxes, and I assisted Mr. Hoym and Mr. Simon to place the cigars in the boxes; each box held one hundred cigars; each case held one hundred boxes; there were thirty thousand cigars; the packing boxes were nailed up and sent to the store of Mr. Freud, at No. 137 Bowery.

On cross-examination witness stated he had furnished Hoym with probably 2,000 boxes previous to this transaction, though after Hoym's arrest he furnished him with none.

John A. Osborn, United States Commissioner, was examined by Mr. Allen. He deposed: In 1867 I issued a warrant against Oscar Hoym upon the affidavit of John C. Domski; the charge upon the warrant was grounded on a complaint of selling counterfeit cigar stamps; Hoym was brought before me and gave bail to appear at Court; I don't think Hoym waived an examination, or that any time was fixed for an examination; I had nothing more to do with the case when he gave bail; the examination was claimed then as a matter of courtesy; the District-Attorney did not bring the case on.

On cross-examination Mr. Osborn said he could not positively state whether Commissioner Betts bailed the accused; the bail-bond must be filed in the Circuit Court; witness could not remember whether Leichtenheim had any communication with him after the complaint was made; he remembered that Mr. Leichtenheim was interested in the case for Mr. Harvey; Leichtenheim represented himself as the inspector; witness was not responsible for the warrant in this case, which was lodged with the Marshal, but who says it is filed away in the store-room and that it could not be found.

To Mr. Sedgwick—The Marshall and his subordinates will not take the trouble of looking after the warrant.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.

Counsel for Government, Ethan Allen, Esq., Deputy District-Attorney; for defendant, John Sedgwick, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and George G. Barnard.

THE $130 000 ROBBERY OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Emore P. Ross, President, &c., vs. Putnam W. Brown.—This action was brought to recover damages for the wrongful conversion of personal property intrusted to the defendant as the servant of the plaintiffs, of the value of $130,000. The defendant was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $150,000. This order of arrest the defendant moved to vacate, on the ground that he was not guilty of the conversion alleged. That motion was denied by the Judge at Special Term, who reduced the amount of bail to $50,000, with leave to apply for a further reduction on affidavits showing the defendant's inability to procure that bail. From this order the plaintiff, Ross, appealed to this Court.

The facts of the case are somewhat remarkable, and although we have several times published them in our columns, a few words in regard to them may not be out of place. The defendant, Brown, was an express messenger in the employ of the plaintiffs. On the night of the 30th of April last, as such messenger, he came down on the express train of the Hudson River Railroad, bound from Albany to this City. He was in charge of the car appropriated to the Express Company, and among other valuable property he had in boxes and packages the sum of about $130,000 in money, which had been intrusted by various persons at the West to this Express Company to be safely conveyed to this City. Sometime during the latter part of the night, and according to Brown's best belief when the train was not far above Yonkers, two men, one a large and strong one, and the other a small man, in some unexplained manner obtained access to this express car. They seized the defendant, bound him hand and foot, held a revolver to his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he made the least noise, blindfolded him, and as the story is, administered chloroform or something similar. Having done this they proceeded to rifle the boxes and packages of everything valuable which could easily be carried. When the train entered the upper part of the City the brigands made their escape as easily, and as mysteriously as they had entered. Some persons were afterward arrested in Canada on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery, and after examination there, they were sent on here in pursuance of the Extradition Treaty existing between the two countries.

The theory of the officers of the Express Company is that this was a "put-up job;" that the whole affair was arranged between Brown and the actual robbers beforehand, and hence that he, being a *particeps criminis*, is liable in a civil action for the amount of the money—over $130,000—which was intrusted to him in a fiduciary capacity, and which was taken away by the robbers.

After argument, the General Term to-day affirmed the order of the Special Term, denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest, and reducing the bail from $150,000 to $50,000. That part of the Special Term order which gave the defendant leave to apply for a further reduction of bail, upon affidavits showing the defendant's inability to furnish security in $50,000, was, however, stricken out.

During the argument Judge BARNARD remarked that it was understood that the Company had succeeded in recovering about $64,000 of the $130,000.

Mr. Sewell, counsel for the Company, stated that that was an incorrect report, but even if it were so, he did not see how it could affect the legal questions involved in this appeal.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Sewell and Pierce; for defendant, Mr. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AT CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE EXPRESS COMPANY LITIGATION—JUDGE CARDOZO ON JUDGE BARNARD.

Blatchford vs. Ross, Fargo, et al.—In the law department of the TIMES the fact has already been published that Judge Cardozo granted an order to show cause in this action, why the order granted by Judge Barnard on an *ex parte* statement, appointing Mr. Osgood receiver of the Merchants' Union Express Company, should not be vacated, and also why the injunction of Judge Barnard should not be set aside. The order to show cause was returnable at 10 o'clock this morning before Judge Cardozo, at which time

Mr. Sewell called attention to the fact that Judge Barnard had vacated the orders issued by him during the term when Judge Cardozo was sitting at Chambers.

Judge CARDOZO said he would take the papers and consider whether he ought to make any, and if so what order in the premises, and remarked that the information given to Judge Barnard that he (Judge CARDOZO) had either adjourned his term on the 31st ult., or could not be found on any day during the term, from whomsoever it proceeded, was wholly false. Most every day he was at Court till 4 o'clock, and often later, and on the 31st he had reason to know that he was there till 5:30 P. M., and it was perfectly well known that when not at Court he was at home, open to all applications for business. Judge Barnard had been imposed upon.

Messrs. Strong and Shepard for plaintiff; Messrs. Sewell and Pierce for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

INSURANCE NOTES—WHEN ACTIONS MAY BE BROUGHT ON THEM.

Osgood, Receiver, &c., vs. Toplitz.—This action was brought by the receiver of the Columbia Insurance Company, upon subscription notes. This class of notes, which has already been the subject of much litigation, is given not for premiums, but for the purpose of extending the credit of companies. They can be used by them; but while the companies are solvent they are liable in law to protect them and take them up. The notes in suit were given in 1858, and from time to time renewed. They had been retained by the Company and were in its possession when declared insolvent, and hence fell into the hands of the receiver as a portion of the assets.

The defence was that these notes [illegible]

sideration, at least as between the maker and the Columbian Insurance Company, and that the receiver, who is in the same position as the Company, is estopped by reason of the assignment. The question involved herein is now pending in the Court of Appeals.

Judge CARDOZO directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount with interest, and gave permission to the defendant to take the case to the General Term in the first instance on the questions of law raised at the trial.

For plaintiff, Mr. D. Field; for the defendant, Messrs. Morrison, Lauterbach and Spingarn.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Judges Monell, Jones, and Fithian.

The National Corn Exchange Bank, appellant, vs. George W. Holtsinger, respondent.—This was a cause involving the validity of a power of attorney, given by a party having a claim against the United States Government, to a claim agent, to prosecute and obtain from the Government the amount of the same, and dated *prior* to the date of the warrant on the Treasury. By act of Congress of Feb. 26, 1853, it is declared that all "powers of attorney, orders, or other authorities for receiving payment of any such claim shall be null and void unless the same shall be freely made and executed *after* the allowance of such claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof."

Richard Green, being a claim agent in Nashville, under a formal power of attorney, prosecuted a claim in behalf of George W. Holtsinger for pay as an army officer, and obtained from the Government in payment certain drafts or warrants on the United States Treasury, payable to the said Holtsinger or his order; and without calling for the second power of attorney required by the statute, but relying on the force of the original power of attorney, Green indorsed the warrants to the National Corn Exchange Bank, by whom they were collected from the United States Treasury. Holtsinger brought action against the bank as having received money in his behalf which they have never paid over. The cause was heard before a referee, who rendered a report in favor of the plaintiff, which was confirmed by the Court, and from this judgment the defendants appeal to the General Term.

The questions discussed were whether the right of indorsement by the agent was authorized by the power of attorney. Whether, admitting that the indorsement was invalid, the plaintiff has a right of action against the defendants, inasmuch as the money might be regarded as the property of the Government and not of the plaintiff.

The Court seemed to lean toward the opinion that inasmuch as the case, as submitted, did not show evidence identifying these warrants as having been issued in payment of a Government claim as contemplated by the statute—it would be a question whether they could consider the relation of that statute to the case? Decision reserved.

Charles P. Crosby, for appellant; O. L. Stewart, for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Barbour.

Lopey vs. Babcock & Brien.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest granted in an action for a debt of $500, alleged to be fraudulently contracted. The defendants obtained the money from the plaintiff on representation that they were about to use it in establishing a legitimate commission business. They failed to establish the business, and subsequently stated that they had no intention so to do. The defendants, on demand, refused to return plaintiff the money advanced, but prevailed on him to accept therefor their note of hand, failing to pay which action was brought thereon, and order of arrest issued on the ground that the debt was fraudulently contracted.

After argument, Judge BARBOUR, in intimating his intention to vacate the order of arrest, stated his reasons as follows: "The representations made by the defendants were simply promises to be performed *in futuro*, yet the subsequent declarations of the defendants tended to show an original intent to defraud. But the defendants might be more properly regarded as holding the plaintiff's money in a fiduciary capacity, to be applied to certain uses, and having misappropriated it, the plaintiff could on those grounds obtain an order of arrest; but whatever might have been the plaintiff's rights in this respect, under either aspect of the case, he, with a full knowledge of his rights, (as he must be assumed to have had,) elected to accept the defendants' note of hand, and thereby waived all rights which he might have had growing out of the defendants' *tort*. Decision reserved.

Genett & Peet for plaintiff; De Witt Clinton Brown for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Brady.

The People, &c., in rel. Philip Metz.—The petitioner was arrested on an affidavit charging him on information and belief with having stolen property from the arsenal of which he was armorer. His counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and asked for the prisoner's discharge on the ground that, it appearing in the affidavit that some party existing having personal knowledge of the larceny, the affidavit of another party, merely on information and belief, was insufficient to warrant a commitment.

It was held by the Court that the papers showing probable cause must be deemed sufficient, and refused to discharge the prisoner. Counsel for the petitioner then filed a traverse to the return, to be argued at a future day.

Florence Leary for the petitioner; Mr. Blunt for the People, &c.

COURT NOTES.

It is contemplated to add three additional officers in the General Term, Common Pleas, held in Part 2, to hold umbrellas over the presiding Judges on the bench when it rains.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

Kleinknecht *vs.* John Runk; motion granted unless defendant appears and submits to examination on the 12th of January, at 10 A. M., and pays $10 costs of motion.

Lake *vs.* Spurge et al.; reference ordered.

Mary E. Fost *vs.* Samuel W. Fost; reference ordered.

Anna Rudolph *vs.* Henry Rudolph; reference ordered.

In re the Metropolitan Board of Health *vs.* Thaddeus H. Lane, Justice, &c.; motion granted directing the Justice to try and decide the cause.

Howell et al. *vs.* Cuff; motion denied with leave to renew on further affidavits.

Wynkoop *vs.* Murray; motion denied.

In re the petition of Mary Cochran, &c., for leave to sell real estate; order granted confirming report.

Hewson et al. *vs.* Donnelly; motion granted.

Wm. Hall *vs.* Upright; motion granted.

Flynn *vs.* The Ætna Live Stock Insurance Company, &c.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

By Judge Barbour.

Louis Burger *vs.* John L. Green—Motion granted with $5 costs.

Jesse B. Lung *vs.* Peter F. Clarke—Motion granted with costs.

Edward B. Olin et al. *vs.* Wm. G. Clark et al.—Motion granted without costs.

Henry S. Bennett *vs.* Benj. F. Wardwell—Motion granted.

Isaac Griggs et al. *vs.* John Morrisey, President, &c.—Motion granted.

In the matter, &c., of Charles Barclay to be discharged from custody—Writ discharged and prisoner remanded.

Joseph R. Lament *vs.* Adele Joubert; motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

William P. Corrie *vs.* F. Linde; motion granted.

Jacob Siebert *vs.* Simeon Leland, two cases; motions denied with $10 costs in each case.

By Judge McCunn.

Andrew L. Ireland *vs.* William H. Nichols; motion granted.

Maria Busch *vs.* Wm. Dunhaupt; motion granted reducing bail to $500.

Mary J. Tucker et al. *vs.* John Meeks et al.; extra allowance of $750 granted.

William Leighton *vs.* The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; "I find I cannot change the case as settled."

By Judge Fithian.

Wm. Johnson *vs.* Mary Johnson; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

George Guger *vs.* Daniel O'Connell; motion denied with $10 costs.

Seymour N. Walsh et al. *vs.* Erasmus D. Hudson et al.; motion granted in part.

By Judge Jones.

David Winebreuer *vs.* Frederick Johnson et al.; injunction denied with $10 costs, and temporary stay vacated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 6, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109⅛	100 West. U. T.	34
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅛	100 do.	34⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	108	37 do.	33⅞
5,000 do.	108⅛	50 Quick. Min. Co.	23
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	108⅛	100 Pacific Mail	118⅛
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new b3	107⅛	100 do. b10	118⅛
		500 Wells-Fargo Ex.	23
5,000 do. b3	107⅛	55 Adams Ex.	48
30,500 do.	107⅛	200 N. Y. Cen.	156⅛
9,000 U. S. 5-20s R., '67.	106⅛	200 do. c	156⅛
43,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	106	100 do. b30	157⅛
10,000 do.	106⅛	100 do.	156⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	107⅛	10 do.	156⅛
39,500 do.	107⅛	100 Bos., H. & E.	25
10,000 do.	107⅛	215 Mich. Cen.	114
6,500 do. c	107⅛	50 do.	114⅛
500 U. S. 6s, Cur.	99⅛	20 do. bet. call	114⅛
5,000 do.	99⅛	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅛
11,000 Brook. 6s. W. L. c	97	300 do.	88⅛
14,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	66⅛	500 do.	88⅛
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65⅛	100 do.	89
2,000 do.	66	500 Ill. Central	141
3,000 N. C. St. 6s. new	62⅛	500 Clev. & Pitts.	84⅛
5,000 N. C. State 6s, bet. call	62⅛	150 Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	84⅛
		100 do. b30	85⅛
7,000 Missouri St. 6s.	88	100 do. b15	85⅛
10,000 La. State 6s	68	100 do.	85⅛
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	62	200 Chi. & R. I.	119⅛
8,000 Erie 2d M., '79.	98	91 do.	119⅛
1,000 T & W. 1st M. ex.	88	100 do.	119⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	76⅛	200 Mil. & St. P.	68
2,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s.	98⅛	1500 Tol., W. & W.	61
1,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs.	100	137 Del., L. & W. ex-d	119⅛
11,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	92	124 New-Jersey Cen.	114⅛
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	91	75 do.	114⅛
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	99⅛	100 Morris & Essex	88
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, N. B.	112	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	116⅛
1,600 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	50	100 do.	116⅛
6,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	74⅛	100 do.	116⅛
5,000 do.	74⅛	100 do. s30	116
12 Bank of Commerce	119⅛	800 do.	117
58 do.	120	400 do.	117⅛
10 Cent. Nat. Bank.	105⅛	500 do. b10	117⅛
10 Merchants' Bank.	120	100 do.	117⅛
6 Amer. Ex. Bank	114	20 Chi. & Alton	148
10 Bank of N. Amer.	108	500 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
200 Canton Co. b3	50	200 do. b30	33⅛
5 Manhattan Gas	200	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	92
100 Am. Coal	48	50 Chi. & Gt. E.	43
100 Mar. Pf.	20	50 C., C. & Ind. Cent.	74⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109⅜	$2,500 C., C. & I. R. 1st	74¾
50,000 do. b3	109⅜	100 Canton Co.	50¾
2,000 do.	109⅜	100 Quick. Min. Co.	14¾
16,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. c	111⅛	200 Mer. Un. Ex.	14¾
15,000 do.	111⅛	100 do.	14¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	107	200 Reading b30	94⅞
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	111⅛	400 Pac. Mail	119⅛
5,000 do.	111⅛	20 do.	119⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '64.	108	100 do.	119⅛
12,000 do.	108⅛	27 do.	119⅛
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. c	108⅜	200 N. Y. Cen.	156
10,000 do.	108⅜	100 do. b15	157
10,000 5-20 C., '65, new	107⅜	10 do.	155
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	107⅜	100 Erie	38⅞
32,000 do.	107⅜	100 do.	39
10,000 do.	107⅜	100 do. b30	39⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20s R., '67	107	100 Erie Pf.	62
10,000 do.	107⅜	200 Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
54,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	107⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅛
92,000 do.	107⅜	300 Mich. So.	90
215,000 do.	107⅜	300 do.	90⅛
4,000 do.	107⅜	200 do. b15	90⅛
50,000 do. b30	108	200 do. b10	90⅛
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅛	200 do. b30	91⅛
95,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	99⅛	200 Ill. Cen.	141⅛
20,500 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66⅛	8 do.	140⅛
3,000 N. Car. 6s. new,	62⅛	200 T., W. & W.	61⅛
5,000 do.	62½	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	117⅛
5,000 do.	62½	00 Mil. & St. P. Pf. bet. call	89⅛
1,000 Georgia State 6s, ex-int.	78⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
		100 do. b30	34⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo E. b10	22½	200 Pittsburg	84¾
100 Canton Co. b3	50⅛	300 Mich. So. & N. I. c	88¾
400 Pac. Mail	118⅛	600 do.	88¾
300 West. U. T.	34	63 do.	87¾
500 N. Y. Central	156⅛	200 do. c	88⅛
400 do. c	156⅛	600 do.	88⅛
200 do.	156⅛	200 do.	88⅛
200 do. b3	156⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol. b15	101
600 Erie	38⅛	200 do.	100⅛
100 do. b5	38⅛	200 Rock Island b3	119⅛
200 Reading, ex div. c	92⅛	8.0 do.	119⅛
100 Tol., W. & W.	61	400 do.	119⅛
100 Mil. & St. P.	69⅛	400 do. c	119⅛
100 do. c	69⅛	200 do.	119⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. c	82⅛
100 do. c	88⅛	400 do.	82⅛
300 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅛
600 do.	33⅛	300 do.	84⅛
200 do. c	33⅛	200 do. b3	84⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	62	600 Ohio & Miss.	33⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	23	100 do.	33⅞
200 Canton Co.	51	400 do. b10	33⅞
300 West. U. T.	34⅛	500 do.	33⅞
800 N. Y. Cen.	156⅛	200 do. b10	34⅛
300 do. b3	156⅛	300 do.	33⅞
200 do.	156⅛	600 do.	33⅞
200 do. c	156⅛	200 do. b5	34
900 do. c	156⅛	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	90⅛
200 do. c	156⅛	50 do.	90⅛
200 do.	156⅛	2200 do.	90⅛
200 Erie	38⅛	200 do. b3	90⅛
300 Hudson	133⅛	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	85⅛
700 Reading ex-d	93⅛	200 do.	85⅛
200 do. c	93⅛	400 do. b3	85⅛
400 do.	93⅛	200 do. b15	85⅛
1200 do.	94	200 Clev. & Tol.	101⅛
100 T., W. & W.	61	600 Chi. & R. I.	118⅛
200 do.	61⅛	300 do. A b8	118⅛
100 Mil. & S. P. b3	69⅛	300 do. c	118⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. c	88	400 do.	118⅛
200 do.	88⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
600 P., Ft. W. & C.	118⅛	1800 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	84⅛
100 do.	118⅛	300 do. b30	85⅛
300 do.	118⅛	300 do. b3	85⅛
100 do. c	118⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	66⅛	600 Mich. So. & N. I.	89⅞
200 Pacific Mail	119⅛	200 do. b3	89⅞
100 Mariposa Pf.	20	600 Pittsburg	84⅛
400 N. Y. Cen.	155⅛	200 do. b3	84⅛
100 do.	155⅛	200 do. b10	85
100 do.	156	300 Clev. & Tol.	101
200 Reading R. ex-d	94⅛	200 do. b30	101⅛
100 Mil. & St. P.	70	300 Chic. & R. I.	118⅛
200 do.	70⅛	600 do.	118⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅛	400 do.	118⅛
200 do.	89⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
100 do. b10	90	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅛
600 Fort Wayne	117⅛	300 do.	84⅛
500 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The Brokers were supplied with Money to-day at from 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest to 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest. In some instances, about 1 o'clock P. M., 7 ₱ cent. Currency and a sixteenth of one ₱ cent. for the day was paid. The market is tending to a fair measure of ease at 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest to good borrowers. The Brokers of the Gold Room carried over their balances to-day at decidedly easier rates of Interest than yesterday, and the Brokers in the Public Funds had Money volunteered to them by lenders at 7 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers report but little business in Merchant paper. Only very choice names and short dates are current at from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. per annum. Some of the Western Banks are returning Currency to New-York, and a few others were buyers of United States Funds in this market to-day—the demand running up the 5-20s of 1867, which advanced to 107⅜@107½ ₱ cent. from 106⅞@107⅛ yesterday. This makes the rise full one ₱ cent. in two days, and the advance in other descriptions since Monday is also from ⅜ to 1 ₱ cent. There was a large business done throughout the day and nearly all at advancing prices—as well at the counters of the great dealers as on the Street and at the Exchange Boards. The market left off firm.

The sales of Gold were chiefly at 135@134⅞ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold, though abundant, was easier lent out or carried over, and the Foreign Exchanges again looked firm at 109⅜@109⅝ ₱ cent. for 60 days on London. But these influences failed to induce a lighter market for Gold than 135 ₱ cent., and the speculation upon the whole was dull. The Treasury paid out $626,000 for Gold Interest and received $282,000 for Customs.

In the Southern State Bonds there was a fair demand for Tennessees, North Carolinas, Missouris and Louisianas, while Virginias were neglected and the bidding price lower. The Railways were active, New-York Central and the Western Stocks attracting more than the average amount of business. The speculation to-day, as on yesterday, was made interesting by the frequent ups and downs, from hour to hour, in New-York Central, Rock Island, the Northwests and Michigan Southern, and the continued strong advance on Fort Wayne. Michigan Southern moved up to 90@90⅛ cash, and 90⅛@⅜@⅝ on buyers' options, the cash price subsequently receding to 89⅞@89 ₱ cent. Wabash also advanced 1@1⅛ ₱ cent., and Ohio and Mississippi showed a firmer feeling than on Monday and Tuesday. Of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road we learn that the parties who recently bought proxies on the Stock carried the annual election at Cleveland yesterday, and turned out all the old New-York Directors.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. Money closed at 7 ₱ cent., currency Interest. Gold steadier at 135 ₱ cent.; the Public Funds strong; the Railways somewhat feverish, but the prevailing temper of the market rather confident of higher figures.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅛	107⅜
American Gold Coin	135	135
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅞	66⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	55	53½
Missouri Bonds	87	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	64⅛	64
New-York Central	155⅞	156⅛
Erie Railway	38	38⅞
Reading Railway	92⅞	94⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅞	118⅞
Northwest Common	82⅞	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	84	84⅞
Michigan Southern	87⅞	90
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	116⅝	117½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅛	84⅛
Pacific Mail Company	118	119⅞
St. Paul Pretered	87⅞	89⅞
St. Paul Common	68⅞	70
Toledo and Wabash	60	60⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109⅛	5-20 reg. '65 n. is.	105⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	111⅛	5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	106
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	108⅛	10-40 reg.	103
5-20 reg., 1865	106⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	108⅛	6s currency	99⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	107	Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	99
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	107	Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	99
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	100⅛	Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870	99
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101	Illinois War Loan	99
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	101	Indiana 5 ₱ ct. W. L.	98
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	101	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	66⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	101	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	99	Virginia 6s, ex c.	55
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	99	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	57
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	99	Georgia 6s	85
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876	99	North Carolina 6s	64
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	99	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	62⅛
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99	Missouri 6s	88⅛
Illinois Ca. B., reg. 1860	99	Louisiana 6s	68
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft '60	99	Louisiana levee bds.	62⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Bank of N. America	108
Manhattan	140	Shoe and Leather	120
Union	120	Commonwealth	108
America	144	Imptr's. & Traders'	123
Phenix	108	Park	145
Seventh Ward	108	Central National	105⅛
Commerce	119⅛	Fourth National	101
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	113⅛	Ninth National	108
Bank of the Republic	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 1st M. ext.	101⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	93
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	89
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	86	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96⅛
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85.	103	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72.	109⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	99⅛
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82.	110⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	107	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Pacific R 7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c. 1870	114⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	98⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	76
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	98⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	90⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	105	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7s-10	93
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	89
Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86⅛
Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	89	Chic. & G East'n 1st M.	74

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,156,020; total payments, $2,505,266; balance, $80,638,874. The receipts include for Customs, $282,000; for Gold Notes, $551,000.

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the past five years ending Dec. 31, 1868:

		Inc.	Average per mile.
1864, on 820 miles	$6,114,564		$7,457
1865, on 921 miles	7,976,423	$1,861,921	8,660
1866, on 1,004 miles	9,175,463	1,198,975	9,138
1867, on 1,154 miles	11,670,936	2,495,473	10,113
1868, on 1,154 miles	13,428,602	1,857,666	11,637

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton Circular for the *Russia*, remark as follows:

In this City, during the past week, we have had an active inquiry from all classes of operators. The advance in prices up to last evening was fully 1⅛c. ₱ lb., with occasional sales at even a greater advance. To-day the demand has continued, and prices are ⅛c. to ¼c. ₱ lb. better, closing at the annexed quotations. The sales for the week have been 31,621 bales, of which 7,852 have been taken for export, 5,941 for home use, 10,461 on speculation, and 7,367 in transit. Holders are firm, asking higher prices, with a very small stock on offer. Cotton to arrive has also been freely bought. The clearances have been, for Liverpool, 3,628; Glasgow, 36; Bremen, 1,367; Hamburg, 974—Total for the week, 6,005. The uncleared engagements are, for Liverpool, 8,500; Havre, 1,200; Bremen, 2,200; Hamburg, 1,300; Rotterdam, 200. Freights to Liverpool, steam, ⅜d.@7-16d.; sail, ¼d.@5-16d.; Havre, steam, 1⅛c.; sail, ⅞c.; Bremen, steam, 1c.; sail, ¾c. and ⅞c.; Hamburg, steam, ⅝d.; sail, ⅜d.

The business for future delivery has been light during the past week, not from inclination to buy, but from disinclination to sell. Large orders are here chiefly on Southern account, but sellers have become alarmed and refuse to go on; indeed, the recent sellers have completely changed their base of operations, and within the past week have become buyers. As an instance of the excitement in delivery cotton, we were yesterday authorized to sell 100 bales Low Middling at 26c. for February, and at least a dozen buyers were ready to close it. To-day the demand has been good, but with few sellers; 26⅛c. was paid for Low Middling, for February, the highest price yet reached, and it was afterward refused for a larger quantity. Settlements were made at the close of last month by payment in cash of 3c. ₱ lb. The sales for the week have amounted to 1,850 bales, as follows: Low Middling, January and February, 24⅜c.; same February and March, 24⅜c.; Middling New-Orleans, February, 26c.; Low Middling, February, 25c., and to-day, Low Middling, February, 26c. and 26⅛c. Transit Cotton has been in active demand. Prices are 1c.@1⅛c. higher on the week. We have no room for particulars.

Southern markets have all advanced, with heavy sales; the demand has been largely to fill maturing contracts for "delivery" here and for "shipment" to Europe. The "shorts" delayed buying until late in December, but seem determined to cover early in January, hence the heavy demand not only at the seaboard, but in the interior markets of the whole country. Domestic consumers are doing less. There are also fewer purchases making for France and the Continent.

Receipts for the week are 90,000 bales, against 105,000 in the corresponding week of last season. The total excess over last year is reduced to 104,000. The excess over last year may be further reduced, since planters, seeing their idea of higher prices being realized, may conclude to hold their crops still more from market. Since Friday the receipts are moderate, and promise a total less than last week. They are small at New-Orleans.

Exports for the week are somewhat more liberal to Great Britain and other foreign ports. To France they are moderate. The recent activity in all the markets of the country must soon show itself in larger clearances.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st of September last to 2d inst.:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports	1,075,000	971,000	837,000
Exports to Great Britain	317,000	336,000	304,000
Exports to France	129,000	61,000	33,000
Exports to other For. ports	106,000	91,000	23,000
Total exports	552,000	488,000	360,000
Stock on hand	306,000	356,000	559,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts for the week	90,000	105,000	62,000
Exports to Great Britain	38,000	36,000	37,000
Exports to France	7,000	14,000	7,000
Exports to other ports	23,000	8,000	5,000
Total exports for the week	68,000	58,000	49,000

The United States Fire Insurance Company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₱ cent., and an extra dividend of two ₱ cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, being its seventy-fifth half-yearly dividend.

The North American Fire Insurance Company declared its eighty-first semi-annual dividend yesterday of five ₱ cent., free of tax.

The Howard Insurance Company on Monday declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₱ cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of January inst.

The following note is self-explanatory:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your money article of this morning you allude to the negotiation of £800,000 of the Pennsylvania Railroad as by the Asiatic and American Bank.

Perhaps you will permit me to correct this, and mention that the bonds were negotiated through the London Asiatic and American Company, of which Mr. PARSONS is a managing director.

JAMES PURDON.

The Cotton interest was largely represented at the funeral of the late Mr. EASTON, this forenoon, in conformity with the following resolutions, moved by Mr. ADAMS and unanimously adopted by the Board of Cotton Brokers, yesterday:

Whereas, This Board having learned with extreme regret of the recent death of Mr. CHARLES EASTON, one of the oldest Cotton Brokers of the City, who, for a period of over thirty-five years, enjoyed the esteem and confidence of everyone connected with the Cotton trade, and who was distinguished alike for his integrity, energy and uprightness; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board desire to express its regret at the loss of so valuable an associate and citizen, and it hereby tenders its sincere sympathy to his afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated by the officers of this Board, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in the daily newspapers of the City.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend the funeral of the deceased, as a mark of respect to his memory. JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

J. R. DAYTON, Secretary.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 21 says of the British Corn Trade:

"The temperature of the past week has continued mild, but the weather very stormy, with much rain, so that the lands in low places have again been flooded. There is now no further need of moisture for the wells and ponds, and the effects of the past drought are effaced. Vegetation has continued to make progress, and market-gardeners send fair supplies; but Potatoes do not improve in quality and are going fast, so that the surplus Wheat of the past season is certain to be wanted. The general opinion now seems in favor of this view, and our prices on the eve of Christmas have generally advanced about 2s. per quarter, with more doing than for some time past, the fears of a further decline lately keeping everybody unusually low in stock. The Wheat average having already sunk to 49s. 8d., while Barley in some places has been making 55s., and has again risen this week 1s. per quarter, it will be marvelous if its use for malting purposes should continue to be overlooked, when it is known to possess higher saccharine qualities, especially with such a quality as this season's. There is, indeed, a good prospect on the ground as regards plants; but who can reckon on such a Summer as the past? and, indeed, on the whole, it can scarcely be considered desirable. As to the influence of politics on prices we are glad to see Spain righting herself at Cadiz and elsewhere; but the Greeks again seem pushing their war-horse into Troy or Turkey, and the Eastern question seems drifting Europe into trouble. The Cretans were false, and the Athenians busybodies; but if their successors severally exhibit these qualities, it seems no reason for disturbing the peace of the world. The wheat trade in France has continued dull—indeed, duller than anywhere else, though Belgium somewhat participates in this apathy. In Germany there are a few symptoms of reaction, both Hambro' and Dantzic quoting rather higher rates, and Canada is also firmer, and though it appears they have a stock of 357,000 quarters wheat this season at New-York, against 250,000 quarters last year, there is very little change in the rates, while the lakes have sent their last quote for this Winter, and our most recent advices are almost certain to raise the present rates beyond what will pay to export.

The arrivals off the coast since 11th December were 24 cargoes, of which 7 cargoes were wheat, 7 maize, 6 barley, 1 beans, 2 rye, 1 oats."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., No. 129, 25x87.6	$28,550
Broadway, e. s., 91.4 ft. s. of 33d-st, 27x87x17x93.8	68,000
Canal-st., No. 88 / Greene-st., No. 143	100,000
Chrystie-st., w. s., 214.8 ft. n. of Stanton, 20x100	14,600
Grand-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Norfolk-st., 25x125	nom.
Grand-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Norfolk-st., 25x125	nom.
Norfolk-st., w. s., lot No. 1,142, Delancey estate	20,850
Orchard-st., No. 189, 25x87.6	28,150
Plot No. 147, Dyckman estate	5,000
Plots Nos. 124 and 135, Dyckman estate	5,100
Sheriff-st., n. s., 80 ft. n. of Stanton, 20x75	4,200
5th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x97	22,000
8th-st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 3d-av., 24x75.4	22,000
8th-st., s. s., 172 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x120	25,000
13th-st., s. s., lot No. 311, Stuyvesant estate	16,700
15th-st., s. s., 217.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x103.3	40,000
20th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x92	14,000
20th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x91.11	15,000
20th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., 92x20	10,400
28th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 9th-av., 15x98.9	12,100
31st-st., n. s., 86 ft. e. of 2d-av., 14x98.9	8,000
36th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	5,500
36th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	14,500
41st-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 2d-av., 74.3x24.8x22x98.9x26	23,500
41st-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x74.3	23,250
45th-st., s. e. cor. of 1st-av., 106x100.5	34,000
47th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5	10,750
49th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.5x20.3	12,350
53d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	26,250
53d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	26,250
53d-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5	4,000
54th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	3,102
56th-st., n. e. corner Lexington-av., 92x100.5	41,000
64th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	7,300
72d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x204.4	24,000
73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2	41,000
82d-st., s. s., 135.6. e. of Avenue A, 50.8x12.10x26.3x 6.3x79.10x18.9	5,500
98th-st., n. s. 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.11x75	10,800
120th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x75.8	10,000
121st-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 201x252x201.10	75,000
127th-st., s. s., 100 w. of 7th-av., 99.11x175	19,000
Avenue A, w. s., 100 ft. n. of 11th-st., 25x100	19,500
Avenue C, w. s., 26 ft. s. of 3d-st., 26x100	29,000
1st-av., e. s., 25.4 ft. s. of 47th-st., 25.3x60	19,500
1st-av., w. s., 124.2 ft. s. of 47th-st., 24x60	20,725
5th-av., s. e. corner of 91st-st., 100x125	60,000
6th-av., n. w. corner of Barrow-st., 80x106.3x9x80x 9x15.9x97.3x102	nom.
9th-av., s. e. corner of 68th-st., 150x100.5	37,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 146th-st., 200x99.11	16,000

Leases Recorded.

Canal-st., Nos. 333 and 335 / Greene-st., Nos. 3 and 5 — 20 years, per year	$11,000
Fulton-st., No. 140, 5 years, per year	12,000
Fulton-st., No. 138, 5 years, per year	12,000
Frankfort-st., No. 52, 5 years, 4 months, per year	1,200
Orchard-st., No. 189, store, 5 years, per year	540
14th-st., No. 504, E., store, 2 years, per year	420
6th-av., No. 349, store, 5 years, per year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 50x80	$13,000
Broadway, n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of South 5th-st., 23.6x111x23.6x116	7,100
Broadway, s. w. s., lot No. 335, Sarah Wyckoff's property, 22.7x65.11x22x71	1,225
Clinton-st., w. s., 33.2 ft. n. of Carroll-st., 16.6x65	11,000
Coles-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 25x58.10x 45x—	1,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 152.6 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 19.6 x100	4,650
Elm-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x97.6	350
Gold-st., w. s., 78 ft. s. of Prospect-st., —x50x19.6 x50	4,500
Hamilton-st., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x 100, h. and l. / Hamilton-st., e. s., 368.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x 100, h. and l.	6,000
High-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 25x100	8,000
Hickory-st., n. s., 239.5 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 15.10 x100	6,000
Jefferson-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 169.3x50.3 x175x50	1,500
Luqueer-st., s. s., 181.6 ft. e. of Henry-st., 20x103	625
Macon-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100, C. A. G.	100
Marshall-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	3,000
McKibben-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x 100	3,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x51.6 20.1x49.6	2,200
Morton-st., n. w. s., 115 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 100x 100	8,000
Myrtle-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 25x100	250
Myrtle-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 25x100	250
Pacific-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20x100	5,000
Penn-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 200x200	500
Penn-st., s. s., 121.8 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 40.4x100 / Rutledge-st., n. s., 81.4 ft. s. of Marcy-av., 20.2x100	2,000
Pleasant-place, w. s., 98.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 69x97	2,000
Rutledge-st., s. s., 262.8 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 207.6 x100	10,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Smith-st., 77x20x77x—	8,000
Smith-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Remsen-st., 25x75	5,000
William-st., n. s., 33.4 ft. w. of Richards-st., two-story brick, 16.8x100	2,600
Same property, deed 1867	2,300
4th-st., e. s., 62.6 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 18.9x106	8,000
12th-st., s. s., 181.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100	3,400
40th-st., s. s., 306 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100	500
41st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	250
Baltic-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Wyckoff-av., 25x100	2,400
Brooklyn and Jamaica road, s. s., lots No. 9 and 10, blocks Nos. 1 and 5, lot No. 7, block No. 5, (9th Ward)	3,000
Bushwick-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Cook-st., 100x100x 25	1,200
Foster-avenue, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100	600
Fulton and New-York avs., s. w. corner, 200x209	16,250
Marcy-av. and Rutledge-st., n. e. corner, 100x 101.6 / Penn-st., s. s., 121.8 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 40.4x100	5,000
Myrtle-av. and Houston-st., s. e. corner, 29.6x90	6,200
Nostrand-av., w. s., 14.6 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 28x1.6x—x18.3x75x14.6 / Nostrand-av., w. s., 29 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 5x 75x—	2,000
Nostrand-av., 209 ft. w. of, and Madison-st., 100 ft. n. of, rear lot	250
Rockaway-av., w. s., lots Nos. 68 and 69, G. S. Thatford's property, New Lots	400
Sigel-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Division-av., 25x103	500
4th-av. and 18th-st., northerly corner, 60.2x60	30,000
4th-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 12th-st., 20x60	600
Lots Nos. 201 and 204, S. J. Stewart's map of Belleplaine, New Lots	400

Leases Recorded.

Hicks and Congress sts., n. w. cor., 3 years, per year	$1,300
Noble-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 5 years, per year	125
Park and Carlton avs., n. w. cor., 5 years, per year	900

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Broadway and Union-st., s. e. cor., 75x112.7x75.7x 50x158	$3,300
Franklin-place, e. s., 342 ft. w. of Long-lane, 100x 150	6,500

Flushing Meadows.

Lawrence's Meadows, adj. Gilbert's, 6 acres	$507

Hempstead.

Watts' mill to Foster's Meadows road, adj. Hawkridge's, 2¼ acres	$1,650

Long Island City.

West-av., e. s., 50 ft. w. of East 5th-st., lot No. 27, block No. 9	$800

Woodhaven.

Hopkinton-av. and Broadway, s. w. corner, 4 lots, 100x100	$600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

Lake-av., n. w. s., lot, 100x150	$500

Greenburg.

White Plains to Tarrytown road, half acre	$400

Harrison.

Locust-av., w. s., lot No. 3, Northwood, 16 40-100 acres	$13,000
Locust-av., w. s., lot No. 3, Northwood, about 14 acres	4,209

Morrisania.

Mary-st., n. s., lots Nos. 644, 645, Melrose South, 100x100	$3,200
Washington-av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Schuyler-st., 50 x120	3,300
134th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 50x100	2,500
137th-st., s. s., 106 ft. w. of Willis-av., 100x200	2,150

West Farms.

4th-av., n. w. s., lot No. 9, map of Claremont	$2,712

White Plains.

West-st., w. s., portion of J. Brodie's farm, 13 55-100 acres	$4,065

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., s. s., adjoining J. Mentz's, 50x86	$5,200
Berlin-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lisle-st., 25x100	155
Berlin-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Lisle-st., 50x100	310
Broad-st., e. s., adjoining G. D. Small's, 44 front	13,260
Charlton-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Marshall-st., 25x100	1,800
Ditch to Dead Creek, plot, 20 acres	14,000
Ferguson-st., e. s., 375 ft. s. of Market-st., 20x100	1,450
Kinney-st., n. s., 156 ft. from Washington-st., 24x 100	1,800
Newark-st., e. s., 340 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 67x107	500
Norfolk-st., w. s., 704 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x100	550
Norfolk-st., w. s., 729 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x100	550
Orange-st., G. Booth's property, 25x61	800
Orange-st., G. Booth's property, 25x56	700
Platt and Elm sts., s. w. corner, 24x100	1,000
Scriba-st., s. s., adjoining C. Brittain's, 22x37	1,550
Tichernor-st., s. s., 89 ft. w. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 27 ft. front	5,500

Bloomfield.

Washington-st., n. s., adjoining Dunscomb's, 5½ acres	$7,000
Wilson's-place, 135 ft. from Washington-st., 213x240	3,400
C. Y. Baldwin's property, on Third River, 40 acres	16,500

Clinton.

Coes-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of German-st., 25x100	$300

East Orange.

Springfield-av., n. s., adjoining J. J. Lyons', 100x 100	$400

Montclair.

Speertown road, adjoining J. Creyman's, about 6 acres	$965
Valley road, e. s., adjoining N. Andrews', 4 17-100 acres	1,000
Valley road, 2 lots, 7⅝ and 3⅛ acres	5,297

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., s. s., lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 42, Van Vorst's, 50x100	$7,400

Weehawken.

Lots Nos. 106, 108, 110, Weehawken Heights, 75x100	$2,000

Hudson City.

Scott-st., lot No. 6, block No. 4, Hespe & Weber's map, 25x100	$500
Lincoln-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-place, 25x109	650

Bergen.

Hal aday and Maple sts., n. e. cor., 20x100	$6,075
Newark Plank road, s. s., 196 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 200x100	5,000
Vetterlin-place, s. s., near Monticello-av., 24x85	3,500

Bayonne.

Av. C, adjoining Jacob Vreeland's, 2 52-100 acres	$9,250

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	5,514	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	676
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	1,909
Wheat, bushels	204	Lard, pkgs.	494
Corn, bushels	18,236	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	205
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	505
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	2,721

ASHES—Continue in demand at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots at steady prices, including Java, 21c.@23⅛c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17⅛c.; Laguayra, 14⅛c.@17c.; Rio, 7⅛c.@12⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19⅛c.; Jamaica, 14⅛c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14⅛c., all in gold, ₱ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS furnish the following statistics of the Rio Coffee trade in 1868:

	Receipts.	Sales.
January, bags	55,279	68,645
February, bags	77,849	98,351
March, bags	82,478	56,948
April, bags	52,991	61,999
May, bags	66,883	22,257
June, bags	79,993	58,501
July, bags	38,892	28,160
August, bags	62,593	64,214
September, bags	72,282	96,336
October, bags	79,015	62,122
November, bags	82,823	73,434
December, bags	65,059	71,813
Grand Total	765,137	757,780
Rio, bags	750,565	742,120
Santos, bags	14,572	15,660

COTTON—Has been much less confidently dealt in to-day, and has been quoted lower, closing heavily. Sales since our last, 2,094 bales, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including 894 bales to spinners, 1,045 bales to speculators, and 155 bales to shippers. Sales were also reported of 100 bales Low Middling, January and February, 26c.; 150 bales Low Middling, March, 26⅛c.; 50 bales Low Middling, March, 26⅛c.; 50 bales Low Middling, February, 26⅛c.; 250 bales Low Middling, January and February, private terms; 100 bales Low Middling, March, 26⅛c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	24⅛	24⅛	25	25⅛
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25⅛	25⅛	26	26⅛
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	26⅛	26⅛	27	27⅛
Middling, ₱ lb.	27	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,499
Receipts last week	20,880
Receipts preceding week	18,400
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	307,928
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,679
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,921
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,435
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	193,897
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,110
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,597
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,098
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,304
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,031,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	891,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	529,000
Exports, same time last year	473,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	305,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	320,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main inquiry has been for the low grades of State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted a trifle higher on light offerings. Other descriptions have been in fair supply and slack request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,200 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 05@$6 45; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7@$7 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 50@$8 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7@$7 45 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 05@$6 45
Extra State	7 00@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 15@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 00@14 00

Southern flour is inactive and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $6 90@$7 70 for poor to fair, and $7 70@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is quite dull, sales having been made of only small lots at $5@$9 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9 75@$11 50 for new extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been quiet at $5 90@$8 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $4 25@$5 50 for Western, $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy at $4@$4 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held above the views of purchasers, and has been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; No. 1 Spring, $1 68@$1 72; No. 2 Spring, poor to choice, at $1 58@$1 65, in store and afloat; and White California at $2 16⅛@$2 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less freely dealt in, and quoted cheaper, especially new, which has been offered more liberally; sales have been reported, since our last, of 53,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 10⅛ for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 97c.@$1 01 for new do. do.; 95c.@$1 08 for new Yellow and White, according to condition and quality, per bushel. Rye has been in rather more demand, and sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels Western on private terms. On Change buyers were bidding $1 49 for Western, and holders asking 3c.@5c. more per bushel. Barley and Malt quiet and unchanged. Oats have been in light request and heavy in price. Sales, since our last, 31,000 bushels Western at 75c.@76c. in store, and 77⅛c.@78⅛c. from depot, and delivered, per bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in limited request and heavy at 75c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very dull, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c., ₱ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day have been 20,523 Hides; sales, 35,977 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 685 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 750 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 4,120 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 690 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21⅛ lbs., 23⅛c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Army, 20 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 21⅛@22 lbs., 22⅛c., gold, selected; 2,200 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 24@27 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Corrientes, (to arrive, 22 lbs., 21⅛c., gold, selected; 4,500 Dry Grande, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 22⅛c., gold, selected; 3,000 Central American, (to arrive,) 19@22 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Bogota, 19 lbs., 20⅛c., gold, as they run; 750 Dry Parnahiba, 15 lbs., private terms; 384 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., 28c., currency, as they run; 1,100 Dry Texas, 20@23 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., 28⅛c., currency, as they run; 2,100 Dry Salted Parnahiba, 27 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Salted Texas, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Wet Salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., 15c., currency, selected; 2,100 Wet Salted Mobile, 52 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas, (part to arrive.) 50@70 lbs., 12⅛c.@12⅛c., currency, selected; 388 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 81 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; 1,700 City Slaughter Steer, 55@70 lbs., 11⅛c.@12c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 27,900, (same time last year, 176,800,) and 350 bales, as follows: 13,200 Dry Buenos Ayres; 1,500 Dry Savanilla; 2,800 Dry Mexican; 8,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 1,800 Wet Salted Para; 350 bales Calcutta Cow. Imports last year were 1,717,993 Hides from Foreign, and 603,229 Hides from Domestic Ports. Total for 1868, 2,321,222 Hides; total for 1867, 2,646,229 Hides; total for 1866, 1,941,016 Hides: total for 1865, 1,771,141 Hides.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more demand, but at less buoyant prices, including Porto Rico at 42⅛c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 62⅛c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request and somewhat irregular, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 45@$3 25; Pitch at $3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 62⅛; Red Oil at 82⅛c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@99c.; Olive, $2 16@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in light demand at 18c.@18⅛c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23⅛c. for Crude in bbls., and 30c.@34c. for refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly offered and purchased at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$29 for New City and Western Mess; $27 25@$27 50 for Old Mess; $26 75@$28 for Prime Mess; $28@$28 25 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$25 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, closing heavily at 13⅛c.@14c., as extremes for City, and 13c.@13⅛c. for Western ₱ lb. Cut Meats have been in good demand at buoyant rates. Sales equal to 285 packages, at 14c.@16⅛c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 11c.@11⅛c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, but stiffly held. Sales equal to 130 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 14c.; Short Clear at 15⅛c.@16c.; and Short Rib at 15⅛c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in fair request at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 tierces and bbls. at 17⅛c.@19⅛c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 18⅛c.@18⅛c. for City, and 18⅛c.@19c. for good to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; sales were also reported of 1,000 tierces Prime Steam, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 19c. ₱ lb. Beef has been saleable and steady at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 165 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in demand, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$35 ₱ tierce; sales 200 tierces. Beef Hams continue in demand and firm at $30@$34 ₱ bbl.; sales 160 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in good request at firm and rising prices.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand and at rather less firm prices, though the principal holders are not disposed to make any concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported of 190 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10⅛c.@14c., and 61 boxes Havana, part at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 13⅛c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@11⅛c.; also, 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 15⅛c.@17⅛c., and 51,000 lbs. Grease at 10⅛c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather more demand at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon; sales 185 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted somewhat firmer to-day, but not active. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₱ bbl; 22,500 bushels Wheat at 7d. by sail, and 7⅛d. by steamer ₱ bushel; and 300 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 21s. 6d. ₱ bbl. There were 428 vessels of all classes in port.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

[OFFICIAL.]

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869—12 o'clock M.

The gentlemen elected as Assistant Aldermen, at the election held December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, under the provisions of the amended Charter passed by the Legislature, April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the act amendatory thereof, passed by the Legislature, August thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, being chapter eight hundred and eighty-seven, having previously taken the oath of office as prescribed by law, met this day at noon, pursuant to the provisions of said acts, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

William H. Maloney, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Councilmen of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, called the Board to order and read the following certificate:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

I, Joseph Shannon, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify that at an election held in said City on Tuesday, the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following-named persons were, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed August thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, elected to the office of Assistant Aldermen, to represent the several Assembly Districts of this City in the Board of Assistant Aldermen for a period of one year each from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine:

James Healy, First Assembly District.
Patrick Lysaght, Second Assembly District.
James A. Monaghan, Third Assembly District.
Bryan Reilly, Fourth Assembly District.
Isaac Robinson, Fifth Assembly District.
Lawrence E. Hill, Sixth Assembly District.
John Hampson, Seventh Assembly District.
Edward Welch, Eighth Assembly District.
Peter Culkin, Ninth Assembly District.
Joseph Hoffman, Jr., Tenth Assembly District.
Charles O. Pinckney, Eleventh Assembly District.
Thomas F. Daly, Twelfth Assembly District.
Patrick Gibney, Thirteenth Assembly District.
John Reilly, Fourteenth Assembly District.
Austin V. Pettit, Fifteenth Assembly District.
Nicholas Haughton, Sixteenth Assembly District.
George W. Cregier, Seventeenth Assembly District.
Bernard O'Neil, Eighteenth Assembly District.
David S. Jackson, Jr., Nineteenth Assembly District.
James Cunningham, Twentieth Assembly District.
Stephen Roberts, Twenty-first Assembly District.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

The Clerk then called the roll of members of the Board, in accordance with the foregoing certificate, when the following-named Assistant Aldermen responded to their names and took their seats:

James Healy, First Assembly District.
Patrick Lysaght, Second Assembly District.
James A. Monaghan, Third Assembly District.
Bryan Reilly, Fourth Assembly District.
Isaac Robinson, Fifth Assembly District.
Lawrence E. Hill, Sixth Assembly District.
John Hampson, Seventh Assembly District.
Edward Welch, Eighth Assembly District.
Peter Culkin, Ninth Assembly District.
Joseph Hoffman, Jr., Tenth Assembly District.
Charles C. Pinckney, Eleventh Assembly District.
Thomas F. Daly, Twelfth Assembly District.
Patrick Gibney, Thirteenth Assembly District.
John Reilly, Fourteenth Assembly District.
Austin V. Pettit, Fifteenth Assembly District.
Nicholas Haughton, Sixteenth Assembly District.
George W. Cregier, Seventeenth Assembly District.
Bernard O'Neil, Eighteenth Assembly District.
David S. Jackson, Jr., Nineteenth Assembly District.
James Cunningham, Twentieth Assembly District.
Stephen Roberts, Twenty-first Assembly District.

The Clerk announced that a quorum was present, and stated that he was now ready to hear any motion which might be made with a view to organizing the Board.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that Assistant Alderman Gibney take the chair, for the purpose of temporary organization.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman Gibney then took the chair, and addressed the Board as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN: I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in selecting me as your presiding officer while effecting a permanent organization. I am now ready to hear any motion which may be made with a view to effecting an organization for the year.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Assistant Alderman Daly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, as members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, hereby appoint James A. Monaghan, one of the members of this body, to be President of the Board for the ensuing year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; and further, that we choose William H. Moloney as Clerk of said Board; Patrick Fitzsimmons as Sergeant-at-Arms; Jacob B. Roome as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and John B. Wilt as Doorkeeper, each and every one for the ensuing year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; and the above-mentioned persons are hereby declared duly elected to the office herein severally assigned to them.

Assistant Alderman Roberts presented the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution presented by Assistant Alderman Daly:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, hereby appoint and choose as officers of the Board for this current year the following persons, to wit:

George W. Cregier, as President;
Hamlin Babcock, as Clerk;
John Bennett, as Sergeant-at-Arms;
Andrew J. Minon, as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms;
John R. Farrington, as Doorkeeper; and the above-named persons are hereby declared duly elected to the several offices above mentioned.

Assistant Alderman Roberts moved that the proposed substitute be adopted.

The temporary President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion of Assistant Alderman Roberts.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Pending the call of the roll, Assistant Aldermen Monaghan and Cregier asked to be excused from voting.

On the conclusion of the call of the roll, the temporary President put the question whether the Board would excuse Assistant Aldermen Monaghan and Cregier from voting.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly then moved that the resolution presented by Assistant Alderman Daly be adopted.

The temporary President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Cregier—2.

Pending the call of the roll, Assistant Alderman Monaghan asked to be excused from voting.

On the conclusion of the call of the roll, the temporary President put the question whether the Board would excuse Assistant Alderman Monaghan from voting.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The temporary President thereupon announced that James A. Monaghan was duly elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; that William H. Moloney was duly elected Clerk; that Patrick Fitzsimmons was duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms; that Jacob B. Roome was duly elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; and that John B. Wilt was duly elected Doorkeeper.

The temporary President appointed Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly and Cregier to conduct the President elect to the chair.

The President was welcomed to the chair by the temporary President, and addressed the Board as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN: I give you my thanks for the signal honor you have done me, in making me your presiding officer for the year.

I shall earnestly endeavor to discharge the duties of the position fully and impartially, and to the satisfaction of every member of the Board. The Board is now organized and ready to proceed to business.

RULES OF ORDER.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of order of the Board of Councilmen of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight be the rules of order of this Board until otherwise ordered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President announced that the rules of order of the Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight would govern the proceedings of this Board until otherwise ordered.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him that the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was duly organized, and ready to proceed to business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President named as such Committee—
Assistant Alderman Gibney,
Assistant Alderman Daly, and
Assistant Alderman Pinckney.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the performance of the duty assigned to them.

Subsequently, the Committee returned and reported through their Chairman (Assistant Alderman Gibney) that they had fulfilled the instructions of the Board; that the Mayor thanked them and the Board of Assistant Aldermen for their courtesy, and said he would presently communicate with the Board in writing.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen and inform them that the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President appointed as such Committee—
Assistant Alderman Cunningham,
Assistant Alderman Reilly, and
Assistant Alderman Hampson.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the performance of the duty assigned to them.

Subsequently, the Committee returned and reported, through their Chairman, (Assistant Alderman Cunningham,) that they had fulfilled the instructions of the Board; that the President of the Board of Aldermen thanked them and the Board of Assistant Aldermen for their courtesy, and stated that the Board of Aldermen would presently communicate with the Board of Assistant Aldermen by a committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

COMMITTEE FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Ward, O'Brien and Cuddy, here appeared and were presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms. They stated, through their Chairman, (Alderman Ward,) that they had been deputed by the Board of Aldermen to announce to the Board of Assistant Aldermen that the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine were duly organized, and ready to proceed to business.

The President thanked the Committee on behalf of the Board, for their courtesy and the courtesy of the Board of Aldermen, and stated that the Board of Assistant Aldermen were fully organized, and had deputed a Committee to communicate that fact to the Board of Aldermen.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen then withdrew.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the Third Avenue Railroad Company immediately, to cease using steam or dummy engines for the purpose of removing snow from their tracks, the said use being in violation of the laws and ordinances of the City; and the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to prosecute the said Company for the recovery of the penalty or penalties incurred by the said Company for such violation.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to report to this Board whether he has made any contract for cleaning snow and ice from Broadway during the present Winter; also the nature and terms of such contract, if made, and whether the terms of such contract are enforced by the Street Department.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the said resolution be laid over.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that when the Board adjourns the adjournment be until Monday next, the eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the "P. H. Keenan Association," to attend their second annual ball, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, twelfth instant.

Which was accepted.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the "Wm. H. Mansfield Association" to attend their first annual soiree, at Irving Hall on Friday evening, eighth instant.

Which was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, congratulating the City and the respective Boards of the Common Council upon their official organization for the year, and in regard to the custom of an annual message by the Mayor to the Common Council.

(For which see proceedings of Board of Aldermen.)

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes and ordered on file.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The President here announced the appointment of the Committee on Finance for the year, as follows:
Assistant Alderman Culkin,
Assistant Alderman Robinson, and
Assistant Alderman Cunningham.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned till Monday next, the eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of O. E. WOOD & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

General partners, { O. E. WOOD, JNO. MAXWELL, ISRAEL A. BARKER.
Special partners, { JAS. L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.

O. E. WOOD will for the present attend to the settlement of the business at office of, MAXWELL & BARKER, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the firm of MAXWELL & BARKER, to commence 2d January, 1869, and terminate 31st December, 1871, for the transaction of the Dry Goods Commission Business. JAMES L. BRUMLEY, of Brooklyn, and CHARLES KELLOGG, of New-York, are the special partners, and have each contributed to the common stock the sum of $20,000.

General partners, { JOHN MAXWELL, ISRAEL A. BARKER.
Special partners, { JAMES L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting a dry goods, importing and jobbing business in the City of New-York, and have taken the store No. 355 Broadway, recently occupied by Strang & Adriance.
THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD,
EDWARD B. ADRIANCE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of ALEXANDER ORR, the surviving members of the firm of A. & W. ORR & CO. will continue the business of manufacturing paper, under the firm name of ORRS & CO.— Dated, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1868.
WILLIAM ORR,
WM. ORR CUNNINGHAM,
ALEXANDER M. ORR.

THE INTEREST OF MR. EUGENE McGUIRE, in the firm of E. S. JOHNSON & CO., ceases from this date. The remaining partners will continue the business of Gold Pen Manufacturing, and dealing in all kinds of Holders, at No. 44 Nassau-st., under the same style firm name.
E. S. JOHNSON,
M. N. WELLS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1868.

No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of CHASE & HIGGINSON, for the transaction of a general commission business in Government securities, stocks, State and railroad bonds.
EDWARD E. CHASE.
JAMES J. HIGGINSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership and firm of JOSEPH BLACK & CO., composed of JOSEPH BLACK and GEORGE P. KATO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH BLACK,
G. P. KATO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

JAN. 1, 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm of BLOOMER, GRIFFITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEOPHILUS J. BLOOMER,
JAMES I. GRIFFITH,
HARRIET A. BIKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

NOTICE.—THE HARDWARE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by WALSH, COULTER & CO. will be continued from this date under the name of WALSH, COULTER & WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

OFFICE OF GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. HENRY N. TITUS IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date.
GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE A. SOPER WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date, on account of ill health.
JOHN A. ISELIN & CO.

MR. J. B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm from this date by mutual consent.
J. C. CONVERSE, BLAGDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER IN A PROFITABLE DINING SALOON AND BAKERY BUSINESS WANTED.—An excellent opening in an old established genteel place, to an active man for about $1,000. For particulars inquire of Mr. ELKINS, No. 31 Bible House, 3d-av.

A PARTY HAVING $5,000 TO INVEST in a safe business, with or without his services, can hear of a good opportunity, and learn particulars at a personal interview, by addressing S. S. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CUSTOM AND flouring mill, near a beautiful and flourishing village on the Erie Railway; best of water power. Inquire of DEMAREST WYGANT, No. 177 Reade-st., New-York.

A CHANCE FOR AN UMBRELLA OR cane manufacturer; can monopolize the trade. Address L. L. BATES, Lovejoy's Hotel.

CASH.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS TO INVEST, only where it will pay largely. Address full particulars to J. H. H., Station D, City.

IRON WORKS.

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Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

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CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG. $20,000 GIVEN to anyone who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Stoddart, Rockwell, Polk, Milton, Browne, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS. THE AIR KING, &c. By a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon — KATE KEARNY. Evening—THE QUIET FAMILY and ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE-SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS FROM POPULAR AUTHORS. By Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vandenhoff.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The war news from Paraguay is unimportant. The United States Minister to Paraguay, Mr. McMAHON, had an interview recently with Gen. LOPEZ, who promised full reparation for the outrages committed against the American flag.

Formidable Republican demonstrations have recently taken place in various cities in Spain. In one, the insurgents endeavored to seize the arms and ammunition in the arsenals, but were prevented. A Government force was sent to the scene, and the arms were removed to Cadiz. The siege of Madrid has been raised by a proclamation. Gen. PRIM announces that the volunteers are not to be disarmed.

More disturbances are reported in Italy, on account of the collection of taxes. Gen. CARDONA has been sent to Parma, to restore order in that city.

The British ship *Southern Empire*, Capt. DUNLAP, is reported to have been lost at sea on the 30th of December. She foundered in a heavy gale and all her crew was lost. She was *en route* from New-Orleans to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton.

CHINA.

Intelligence from China, received in this City yesterday, is to the effect that three British war vessels recently reached Nankin, and the British Consul forthwith demanded of the Chinese officials reparation for the insult offered the missionaries at Yang Chow recently. The officials endeavored to procrastinate, when they were informed that unless they returned a satisfactory answer by 5 o'clock of that day the Consul would seize a Chinese war vessel then lying at anchor at Nankin. The demands were at once complied with. Three hundred men were to be sent at once to Yang Chow to degrade and punish the Chinese officers who permitted the insult. The first Protestant Church in Central China was dedicated in Hankow, by the Bishop of Victoria, on the 7th of November.

CONGRESS.

Several communications from the heads of departments were presented to the Senate yesterday, and referred to Committees. A number of petitions and resolutions of inquiry were also referred to Committees. The bill providing for an air-line railroad from Washington to New-York was taken up. Mr. SHERMAN made a lengthy argument in its favor, after which its further consideration was postponed until Monday. The bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Alabama, for property taken by our army during the war was taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued. Without taking action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after a brief discussion, the bill relieving JOHN S. STOKES, of Alabama, of his legal and political disabilities was passed. A resolution was agreed to asking the Secretary of the Treasury to report why the offices of Superintendents of Exports and Drawbacks in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, had not been discontinued, as required by law. At the request of the Chairman of the Select Committee, now investigating the recent election frauds in New-York, it was ordered that the testimony taken be printed as soon as written out. The Committee on Appropriations reported the bill making appropriations for the navy for the year ending June 30, 1870. It appropriates $15,273,672, or $2,091,578 less than the amount required for the current year. The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates $13,250,000. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, made a lengthy speech, reviewing the financial condition of the country and indicating some places where retrenchment might be made. The bill was reported to the House and passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. BROOKS moved to insert an appropriation for the support of a mission at Rome. After some debate the amendment was rejected. After the rejection of other amendments offered the bill was reported to the House, and its further consideration postponed until Monday. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement of the sales of gold by the Treasury since Jan. 1, 1863, after which the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate a large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred. On motion of Senator BEACH, his resolution directing the Railroad Committee to investigate the circumstances connected with the issue of stock by the Hudson River and Central Railroads, and to report what action is necessary to protect *bona fide* stockholders, was taken from the table and passed, the Committee being instructed to report within thirty days. The Senate then adjourned.

The Speaker of the House presented the reports of the various Boards of the Metropolitan District. A resolution asking for a committee of five to investigate the recent issue of Hudson River and Central Railroad stock, gave rise to some debate and was tabled. Mr. NACHTMAN introduced a bill to amend the Excise law, vesting in the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn the power to grant licenses to retail liquor dealers. A number of petitions and resolutions were presented and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

According to reports from Cardenas the insurrection in Cuba is dying out. The sugar crop promises well, but a sufficient number of hands cannot be obtained to gather it. The negroes of Havana yesterday celebrated "King's Day" with customary festivities. Two murders were committed during the day by negroes. An officer of the Spanish army killed Señor TIRSO VASQUEZ, a Cuban, in the streets of Havana yesterday. They were engaged in a quarrel, when the officer ran his sword through the body of his adversary. The murderer was promptly arrested.

The Joint Republican caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday nominated JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon, for United States Senator. The Legislature has adjourned to Tuesday next. JAMES A. BAYARD, it is said, will be elected Senator from Delaware for the remainder of the term of the late Senator RIDDLE. He is now serving in that position by appointment. His son, THOMAS F. BAYARD, is at present the favorite candidate for the full term, the election for which will take place on Tuesday next. Lieut.-Gov. CUMBACK, of Indiana, it is reported, will be chosen United States Senator from that State. Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan, has been renominated for United States Senator from that State by the Republican Legislative caucus.

The message of the Governor of Kentucky, sent to the Legislature on Friday, is a paper devoted almost exclusively to State purposes. It virtually eschews national politics, and suggests views and plans for the purpose of developing the resources of the State, especially its mineral wealth, and inviting to its borders an industrious and working population. He simply alludes to President GRANT by the assurance of a cordial support in all his efforts to restore and unite the Government under the Constitution, and thus produce a lasting and harmonious peace.

The meeting of the owners of the through line from Washington to New-York, held in Baltimore on Monday and Tuesday, it is stated was for the purpose of completing and perfecting arrangements in reference to new equipment for the present line, its improvement and the thorough accommodation of the travel; and not for consultation with reference to Senator SHERMAN's Air-line bill, now before Congress.

The writ in the suit of Mr. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., *vs.* the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Cambridge, Mass., for depriving him of the use of his right to vote in the last national election, was entered in the Superior Court at Boston on Tuesday, and his declaration was filed. The trial will probably take place at the April Term.

The caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator from Minnesota is to be held at St. Paul on the 14th inst. Mr. WILKINSON's friends are hopeful, but Mr. RAMSEY's supporters deem his reëlection certain.

A white man named WILLIAM O. MARKHAM, living at Colesville, N. Y., concealed himself in his own house yesterday and deliberately shot and killed a negro named ENOCK who was passing in the street. No reason for the murder is given.

A fire in Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday night, destroyed the stores of A. C. BRACKENBUSH & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, and ANDERSON & BROS., grocers. The loss will amount to about $10,000; partially insured.

A summary of all the evidence given at the United States Court, before Commissioner OWENS, charging DAVID LEICHTENHEIM, a former Internal Revenue Inspector, with receiving 30,000 valuable cigars and a check for $100 to settle a complaint made against OSCAR HOYM, appears in the TIMES this morning. The case has been adjourned until Saturday next.

Last evening Prof. E. N. HORSFORD delivered the seventh lecture of a scientific course at Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street, before the American Institute. The subject was "The Philosophy of the Oven." The discourse was interesting and instructive, and was well received by a large and appreciative audience.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was less active yesterday. Cotton was cheaper. Other than low grades of Flour were heavy and drooping; Wheat, Corn and Oats less buoyant; Pork and Lard again stronger in price. The freight market was quiet, with 428 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Freedom and Responsibility of the Public Press—The Pollard Murder.

We published a day or two since a detailed statement by Mr. J. M. HANNA, who was associated with Mr. H. RIVES POLLARD in the editorship of the Richmond *Public Opinion*, of the circumstances which led to the murder of the latter by young GRANT. This statement does not in the least change the character of the murder, or modify what must be the judgment of any sensible man in regard to it; but it does very considerably enhance our sense of the criminal nature of the act by which Mr. POLLARD provoked his own assassination.

It has been claimed in some quarters that Mr. POLLARD was shot for asserting the freedom of the Press, and that this freedom is threatened with destruction by such acts, if they are allowed to pass unpunished. So they are,—and so is every other kind of freedom,—and indeed everything else worth preserving in society. When one man may, for whatever cause or under whatever provocation, deliberately kill another, without being held responsible to the law, and suffering such penalty as the law fairly administered would inflict, there is an end of everything like regulated, civilized society. The community in which such a thing is possible is controlled by the passions of its people, not by their reason embodied in settled law; and this is what constitutes a *savage* state. And it is idle and absurd to talk of the freedom of the *Press* in any such connection. One might as well complain that the freedom of the Press is threatened or impaired in the Cannibal Islands or by the habits of the Digger Indians. Where the law secures nothing,—neither property nor life,—it can scarcely be expected to secure freedom of the Press.

It seems that Mr. POLLARD heard at the hotel a report that a young lady belonging to a respectable family of Richmond had eloped, and requested Mr. HANNA to find out all he could about it, and embody the whole in a sharp and spicy article. To the intimation that the names of the parties ought to be suppressed, he replied "No, *my* name is not suppressed by the newspapers when *I* get into trouble; put the names in, in full. I am responsible." The report of the alleged elopement became generally current, and, of course, was constantly exaggerated. A friend of the family called on Mr. POLLARD, and, learning from him what he intended to publish about it, tried to induce him to forego his purpose, assuring him the report was untrue, giving him a statement of the facts out of which the report had grown, and offering to make any compensation which Mr. POLLARD might require for the suppression of the publication,—proposing finally to fill the space, which the article would occupy, with an advertisement and pay for it. Of a subsequent interview, Mr. HANNA says:

"Late on Thursday evening there was another interview between the gentleman representing the GRANT family and Mr. POLLARD, in the presence of the writer. The conversation again, as before, hinged on the possibility of suppressing the publication. The intermediator at last, rising with impatience, said with emphasis, 'Mr. POLLARD, is there no way by which this can be prevented? I am a friend of the family, am acting as such, and *do assure you, upon the honor of a gentleman, that the reports concerning its members are false—utterly false.*' Mr. POLLARD, rising, walked the floor of his *sanctum*, then resumed his seat and replied: 'As for any pecuniary considerations that may be offered me, *that is purely a matter of business. I publish my paper to sell. If Mr. Grant, or you, as his representative, wish to purchase this edition of my paper, I will sell it to you*; or I will sell a half interest in my paper, or I will sell it entire; for I have wished for some time to form another newspaper association in New-York City. But as for selling *my principle, that I will never do; there is not money enough to buy me.*' The gentleman remained silent, and Mr. POLLARD resumed: 'Or, if I publish this article, this I am willing to do; I will open my columns to Mr. GRANT, and I will print line for line and word for word whatever he may write in contradiction of the article."

Subsequently the article itself was shown to the gentleman in question, who said "it was not so bad as he expected," but that there was nevertheless "not one word of truth in the whole of it." Mr. POLLARD, in reply, referred to the reports that were current about it, and said he "felt justified in publishing the article." He did so, with the result known.

It is to be noted that—

1. This was purely a private matter, which involved no public interest whatever, no question of public policy, no matter of public concern—it involved only the peace of a private family, and the reputation of a young lady who was a member of it.

2. The article was not one of opinion, but embodied mere reports and rumors for which nobody was responsible, till Mr. POLLARD made himself responsible, by indorsing and asserting them as facts, which he did in face of the solemn assurance of a gentleman, who knew all about the matter, that they were not facts, but falsehoods.

3. Mr. POLLARD asserted his intention to print the article, as a matter "of principle." The only "principle" involved was the right to print any attack on private character,—of man or woman,—true or false, which he might *choose* to print. After it was printed the party aggrieved might buy the whole edition of his paper and so suppress the slander, if he chose, as Mr. POLLARD "printed his paper to sell." Under the same "principle" Mr. P. could of course reprint the article in every successive issue of his paper and compel his victim to buy the whole edition of every number, as his only condition of safety. If this is not plain, barefaced "black-mail," then we know not what would be; and how it differs in "principle" from highway robbery, where one holds a pistol to another's head and demands his money as the price of his life, we fail to see.

All this does not make GRANT's offence in shooting POLLARD anything less than murder; and the manner in which he did it proves him to be, not merely a murderer, but a cowardly assassin. But POLLARD's conduct was exceedingly base; and we object to any attempt to justify or extenuate it, under pretended regard for the freedom of the Press.

The Press needs freedom for the just and useful discussion of public questions,—of events, and of the public character of public men and of their private character so far as that may affect their public acts. And this freedom is secured to the Press by the law, by juries and by public opinion. But the Press does not need, nor ask, for freedom to attack *private character*, or to put in print and publish to the world, the scandals and rumors that float in certain circles of society. The journalist who claims such freedom as a means of "selling his paper," confesses himself by that very claim to be reckless of honor and of principle,—a mere depredator on society, who lives on what he can extort from the fears or the pride of those whom he may select for his victims. And the journalist who demands such a freedom for the Press at large, under the belief that it is essential to its usefulness within its proper sphere, mistakes greatly the duties and responsibilities of his own profession, while he degrades its character and makes it a scourge and a curse to the community where it exists.

The Press in this country has all the freedom which its own good requires, or which is consistent with the order and peace of society. The law of libel is not marked by undue severity, nor is it administered with unjust rigor, as a general thing, so far as we are aware, in any State of the Union. Editors, even those who are most careful and conscientious in the supervision of their issues, will sometimes be put to inconvenience by libel suits or indictments; but this is an evil which they can very well endure in view of the fact that it involves results far less serious than would follow any such relaxation of the law as editors of Mr. POLLARD's stamp practically claim.

The Darien Canal.

The attention of the world has once more been drawn by Mr. CUSHING's mission to that narrow neck of land which joins North and South America, and which one never sees on the map without feeling it is there to be cut through. To aid the guillotining of that tempting neck, in the interests of American commerce, is the object of Mr. CUSHING's journey. That the result of his negotiations with the Government of New-Granada will be the concession to the United States of a right of way to build an interoceanic canal, can be confidently anticipated. As to the rest, it may be laid down as a safe proposition that, great as are the difficulties in constructing a canal across the Isthmus, there are none to which the existing devices of modern engineering are not fully adequate.

To this stupendous engineering feat, compared with which even the Suez Canal dwindles in magnitude, none of the petty States contiguous to the Isthmus ever dreamt, of course, of addressing themselves. More than one commercial European Power has, however, carefully watched and weighed it. Everybody will recall the uneasiness with which in our country the surveys and experiments of English engineers, many years ago, were observed; and still fresher in memory is the outcry of indignation wherewith the French occupation of Mexico was instinctively connected by our people with this same grand problem. Often postponed,—now by more pressing schemes of internal policy, now by political difficulties, anon by the war, and always by the prodigious character of the undertaking, this magnificent enterprise has yet never been lost sight of by Americans. What it means is no less than the grand highway of commerce between Asia and the rest of the world, and as such it was felt that it must be built by American capital, under American auspices, and established forever under American control. The proper time for the task has now apparently come, and the sudden and vast increase of trans-Pacific trade demands that it be pushed forward without delay.

In another column a correspondent sets forth what has already been done and what remains to do to open this grand conduit of commerce. He shows that the various and shifting lines proposed in former years have now been reduced to two routes, either of which is, by the testimony of able engineers, perfectly feasible. One of these routes runs from the Gulf of San Miguel to Caledonia Bay, the other from the Bayano River to the Gulf of San Blas. The latter, whose total length is thirty miles, embraces the audacious feature of a tunnel through the Cordilleras (to which that under Mont Cenis is trivial) seven miles long, 100 feet wide and 115 feet high, through which, of course, the largest man-of-war could be made to pass. A tidal lock and an aqueduct over the Mamoni River are also embraced in the plan. The rude estimate of the total cost of construction is $65,000,000.

It is to secure the privilege of further surveys, and a final right of way, that Mr. CUSHING is now dispatched by the Department of State to New-Granada. Should his mission be satisfactory, a strong company of New-York capitalists and engineers stands ready to begin the grand enterprise of an interoceanic ship canal—an enterprise which, if brought to a successful issue, will stand unmatched even in modern engineering science.

The Twelfth-street Murder.

We are surprised that the Police authorities, having thus far failed in getting hold of the murderers of Mr. ROGERS, should not have procured the offer of a much larger reward for their arrest. When Mayor HALL sent to them for information on the subject, they replied that no action on his part was necessary, as they had offered a reward of $1,000.

We have no doubt that the offer of a very large reward would go a great way toward a revelation of the facts of this horrible mystery. The man guilty of the actual deed of murder is still at large, and his accomplice is still at large; and nothing has been found out about either of them—unless indeed the individual who surrendered himself because he thought he was an object of suspicion, shall be able to furnish some clue which will lead to the authors of the crime.

We have no doubt that *at least half a dozen persons in the City—the associates, relatives and friends of the assassins—are aware of the facts*, and could put the Police in possession of information that would lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of this, one of the most alarming of all the recent murders that have shocked the City.

We have no doubt that a reward of *ten thousand* or of *twenty thousand dollars* would be sure to induce some one of those who are very certainly cognizant of the perpetrators of the crime to communicate the facts, or put the Police on the scent of the culprits.

We urge those concerned to make an offer of this kind. And the whole community is concerned. No life can be considered safe if assassins are allowed to carry on their work in this City as they have done during the past year; and especially if the cold-blooded assassins of a respectable citizen, in open daylight, in a leading street in the heart of the City, are allowed to escape with impunity.

We, therefore, urge the public, and especially the more wealthy members of the community, to take the matter in hand. If the Police authorities and the Municipal authorities, fail to do their duty,—if the murderers of Mr. ROGERS are not by this time in the hands of the Police,—a dozen or twenty of our leading citizens should unite in the offer of a reward of *twenty thousand dollars* for their arrest. Some such step should be taken in behalf of the community, and in the interest of each of its members.

And when caught, let the murderers be promptly tried, speedily convicted, and quickly hung.

It is disgraceful to witness the imbecility of those who ought to be on the alert, night and day, to secure the arrest of these murderers. We suppose it is hoped that the excitement about it will soon blow over, and the whole affair will soon be forgotten. There is too much likelihood of this. There is too much danger of it. But who will then be the next victim of the assassin? Who can tell?

Clerk of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education is to elect its Clerk for the coming year next Wednesday evening. As we have already stated, there are two candidates for the place, Mr. BOESE, who has served in that capacity since 1858, with ability, fairness and unquestioned uprightness, and Mr. HITCHMAN, who is brought forward by a portion of the representatives of the Democratic Party.

The *World* does not hesitate to allege that Mr. HITCHMAN is the candidate of the "Ring," and that the effort to elect him in place of Mr. BOESE is simply an attempt to eject an officer who has been too honest and firm to be made their tool, and to put in his place one who will do, or suffer anything to be done, which the corrupt combination in question may demand at his hands. As both the candidates are Democrats, we regard the *World* as good authority on the subject of their rival claims. We presume its explanation of the objects of the movement to put Mr. HITCHMAN in Mr. BOESE's place is correct; and that journal is certainly entitled to great credit and to the public gratitude for the vigor and earnestness with which it resists the scheme.

Those who have watched the course of events are aware that it has been a favorite project of the "Ring," for some time past, to get as absolute control of the Board of Education, and of its very large disbursements, as they have of those in every other department of the City Government. This object has been openly proclaimed more than once by representatives and agents of the "Ring;"—and it is but a few months since that a direct attempt was made to introduce into the schools the same system which is so rigidly acted upon elsewhere, of levying upon the *teachers* for a percentage on their salaries for the benefit of those who have the power to deprive them of their positions. The attempt was only partially successful; but until that principle is recognized, and every one holding an appointment under members of the Board responds to calls of this sort, and concedes the duty of paying for his place, the effort to get control of the Board will not be abandoned.

Mr. BOESE has been vigorous, firm and uncompromising in his hostility to everything of this kind; and in this way he has incurred the opposition of those who are at the bottom of the movement. We trust the Board has too just an estimate of his services, and of the real interests of the school system in our City, to warrant any serious apprehensions that the scheme will succeed. The Board must be kept out of party complications of all kinds, and must not become either the tool or the agent of the corrupt combinations which afflict all political parties, if our system of schools is to be kept up.

Mr. Gladstone at Greenwich.

Mr. GLADSTONE, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and member of Parliament for Greenwich, addressed his constituents on the occasion of his reëlection, after acceptance of office. The weather, we are told, was gloomy, but waving of hats, cheering, and musical performances, together with the natural delight which he must have experienced at finding once more a rest for the sole of his foot, after all his representative wanderings to and fro, seem to have had a most exhilarating effect on the orator. In a speech of nearly an hour's duration, terminating with a sentence composed of no less than two hundred and sixty words, and interspersed in the newspaper reports with "loud cheers," "loud laughter," and "laughter and cheers" every half dozen lines, Mr. GLADSTONE thanked his new constituents for the "unprecedented kindness" which he had received at their hands, and gave utterance to a jubilant shout of triumph over his vanquished foes. For the first time since his expulsion from power three years ago, Mr. GLADSTONE was actually good-humored and even facetious. Instead of holding Mr. DISRAELI up to public execration and scorn as a hypocrite, traitor, and unscrupulous adventurer, he simply made mild fun of the precipitate retreat of his opponent as soon as the general result of the elections became known. The Tory Ministry "melted away, in the words of our greatest poet, 'like a mockery thing of snow.'" If found unfaithful to his trust, he only hoped he should be as summarily dismissed from the public service as "somebody else" had recently been. "Somebody else" will probably have "something else" to say on the subject when Parliament reassembles; but, in the meantime, Mr. GLADSTONE has an unquestionable right to "chaff" his vanquished adversaries to his heart's content, in whatever style he chooses. It is not that which he would have adopted in addressing an assemblage of Oxford "double-firsts," or of Lancashire merchant princes, but he evidently feels the different character of the electoral atmosphere which now surrounds him.

For the rest, Mr. GLADSTONE naturally adopted a somewhat graver tone when treating of the momentous issues before the country, for the raising of which he himself is mainly responsible, and which in a few weeks he will be called upon to face in the capacity of chief Minister of the Crown. On these matters, even, his tone was scarcely that which would pass current within the walls of St. Stephen's as "Parliamentary," but it was certainly free from that intense bitterness which characterized his stump speeches throughout his electioneering campaign in Lancashire. He criticized the administration of the Tories in every department pretty severely, it is true, but he would have been false to his colors if he had not. He reprobated the increased expenditure which the country had been called upon to defray during the Derby-Disraeli tenure of office, but he abstained from the disingenuous misrepresentations in which he dealt so freely during the heat of the electoral contest, and he further pledged himself, for the first time, that the estimates which it would be the duty of himself and his colleagues to present in February, should give evidence of their good faith and earnestness in laboring to effect retrenchment in every department.

With regard to the great question of the day, Mr. GLADSTONE said but little worthy of repetition. The main point he made was on the difference existing between the cases of the English and Irish branches of the Established Church, it being idle, he said, to weigh the two in the same scale—an assurance on his part which will probably go a good way to do away with the scruples of a large number of devoted Anglicans who shrink from heartily espousing the cause of justice to Ireland, through fear of the ultimate intentions of its champion. Altogether, this speech of the Liberal leader will probably advance his prospects materially—which can scarcely be said of the majority of his recent public oratorical manifestoes.

MINOR TOPICS.

During the past ten days failures to the extent of about four millions of dollars have occurred in this City, among jobbing and commission houses in the dry goods trade. Business in this line has been very dull for nearly two years; it has not paid. The recent failure of one of the largest dry goods houses was due to heavy losses through customers in the Northwestern States. There are apprehensions that a few other houses may be forced to succumb, but the leading dealers hope by rigid retrenchment to overcome present difficulties. No alarm is necessary, as we are informed on excellent authority.

The speech of Mr. WASHBURNE, yesterday, in the House, on the appropriations to be made by Congress, and the expenditures of the Government for the coming year, will be found among the proceedings of Congress this morning. It is well worthy of reading and thought.

Senator MORTON has written a second letter to Mr. GREELEY on the subject of resuming specie payments. It is brief, and contests but one or two of the positions of Mr. GREELEY. The subject is getting to be a little stale with general readers, for everybody feels bound to write upon it, and so the Press is overburdened with it. Senator MORTON's letter will be found in another column.

A Washington dispatch says:

"Supervisor DUTCHER has suspended Collector CALLAHAN, of the Ninth District of New-York, for corruption. The office has been put in charge of HENRY WOOD, brother of FERNANDO WOOD, Congressman from that District. *Callahan and Wood are both Democrats.*"

We should think so! FERNANDO WOOD procured CALLAHAN's appointment, in return for which CALLAHAN made WOOD's brother Deputy Collector, *dividing* with him the fees of the office. CALLAHAN probably knew as little about the duties of his office, and was as thoroughly incapable of performing them honestly, as any other man in the District, and this is saying a good deal. His evidence before the Retrenchment Committee, which we published lately, shows his calibre and character. But he knew how to secure Congressman WOOD's influence, and divide the fees with his brother. Possibly the two amounted to about the same thing. Now that the Deputy gets *all* the fees, perhaps the Congressman will concede that CALLAHAN deserved removal.

Wall-street seemed very much relieved toward the close of business hours yesterday by a notable relaxation in the Money line. Stocks were more confidently dealt in at stronger prices. In the Public Funds an unusually spirited movement occurred, leading to a sharp rally in values. Most of the great houses were free buyers, particularly of the later issues of the Five-Twenty bonds, the offerings of which perceptibly diminished. The mail orders from investors were quite extensive. The general market closed with an an upward tendency for all substantial properties. Gold and Exchange were firm but quiet.

Mr. KELLEY's bill, reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, providing that the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering may hereafter be filled by a civilian, is a very excellent one, and we hope Congress will make it a law. Had this liberty of choice existed at the creation of the office, and had advantage been taken of it, we might have been some millions of dollars richer in the Treasury, and enormously more efficient in our navy.

Congressmen are just now quite busy at the confessional—acknowledging how sinfully they have abused the franking privilege. Most of them have the grace to seem repentant and promise they will do so no more. Some, however, like Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, say it has been "usual" to frank political documents, speeches, newspapers, &c., and they intend to continue the practice. If we could at all count on the sense of justice in Congress, we should predict the speedy abolition of the whole thing. But as we can't, we don't.

We publish in another column a letter from President EWELL, of the "College of William and Mary," in Virginia, setting forth the condition of the institution and the grounds of the appeal made by its friends to the favor and aid of the people of the North. The buildings of the college were destroyed by the Union troops during the war, not only, in Gen. MEADE's opinion, without either necessity or authority, but merely as one of those useless acts of vandal violence which occur in all wars. Through the aid of some gentlemen in Washington, and of Messrs. A. T. STEWART, W. E. DODGE, A. BELMONT, ROBERT BONNER, and others in New York, a beginning was made last year of the work of rebuilding them. They are now more than half done, and may be ready for the opening of the next term, provided additional funds can be procured. The college is the oldest in the country, with the exception of Harvard, and its very great importance, especially to the tide-water region of Virginia, as well as the fact that many of the most distinguished men of the country have been educated within its walls, give it very strong claims to public attention and favor. President EWELL has received from Gen. GRANT, Chief Justice Chase, and other distinguished public men, assurances of a very warm interest in the object of his mission and expressions of their earnest hope that it may be successful.

Mayor HALL could not signalize his advent as Chief Magistrate of the City in a more acceptable manner than by inventing some means for ridding us of the distress consequent upon snow-clogged streets. We understand that he is at present considering how this may be done, and looks favorably upon a proposition which has been made to him by Mr. R. A. SMITH, the inventor of the street-sweeping machines which are extensively used in this and other cities for clearing the railroad tracks of snow. Mr. SMITH has invented a new machine for lifting and melting the snow, which may be considered of great importance if it will accomplish the work he has laid out for it. It is merely a portable furnace, in which certain chemical substances are to be consumed which will radiate a heat so intense that the snow must rapidly disappear and flow into the culverts. The plan seems feasible, and in the hands of a person of Mr. SMITH's large experience in street-cleaning, we are disposed to think it may prove practicable. With four of these furnaces Mr. SMITH asserts that he can, in the course of a single night, remove a fall of six or eight inches of snow from Broadway, provided he gets to work soon after the fall has ceased. If this can be done there will be wise economy, not only in clearing Broadway, but also in making the narrow business streets passable. We must in some manner supersede our present method of submitting to our Winter-long miseries. Art and invention must sooner or later overcome the slow processes of nature.

Yesterday was the *Jour des Rois*—a festival wholly unknown to our brief American calendar of holidays, but one whereof we now begin to have glimpses, through the influx of European population, who bring it, and generally keep it, with other souvenirs of the Old World. In French and German families we may see signs of the celebration, in the windows of French and German bakeries, we may view the "cake," around which clusters the great sport of the day. Should we go further, and share in the division of that cake, we might find therein, if ours were the lucky slice, an almond, or a bean, or, mayhap, a ring; and we should accordingly be crowned "King," (or Queen, as the case might be,) for the year to come; and whatever sports and pastimes would follow, and whatever honors would gather around our royal head, would depend on the degree to which, in our little circle, the observance of the *Jour des Rois* was carried.

Prof. DOREMUS, in his lecture at the College of New-York the other evening, expressed his surprise that the magnesium, electro-magnetic and other new and powerful lights do not replace the oil and gas in general use. The reason may be found in the dislike of practical people to go out of their way or risk anything for an experiment—a feeling shown in the case of almost every progressive human discovery. But if those magnesium and other lights show themselves good and easily available, after a time, they will be adopted, and then hold their ground in turn, when anything better is suggested. Let the theoretic *illuminati* get up their manufactory, and half their work will be done; they will have got their light "from under" the bushel—in spite of those "vested interests" which naturally make resistance against the innovations.

The English papers, both London and provincial, are full of comments on Mr. BRIGHT's elevation to the Cabinet, details of his interview with the Queen, and speculations as to the probable political bearing of the event. The main point dwelt upon, apparently with a certain amount of surprise, is his cordial reception by Her Majesty, and the marked compliments paid him by the Royal family. Herein, we fancy, is to be found the key to the whole affair, and an important clue to the future course of events, as regards the attitude of the extreme Radical Party toward the monarchy. Mr. BRIGHT accepts office under what might be termed, in another sense of the phrase, "personal allegiance." He has always, while carefully abstaining from any open expression of approval of the monarchical principle, manifested the greatest personal loyalty to Queen VICTORIA, and has defended her in indignant language from personal attacks. What the effect on Mr. BRIGHT's relations with the Throne, and those [illegible]

See FERNANDO WOOD's remarks at the conclusion of Mr. WASHBURNE's speech in Congress yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE TAMMANY.

One of the strongest of the human inclinations is for ease. Some people may rejoice in ceremonious and dignified constraint, but all feel at times the irresistible charms of slippered comfort. Our European neighbors have always endeavored to satisfy this inclination in their popular amusements, and have arranged innumerable pleasure gardens and promenade exhibitions, where there is no chance to tire of a long performance and a cramped seat. But among native Americans such concerns have not found favor; most people (ladies particularly) go to theatres and concerts as they go to church, and would as soon be seen to leave their seats and walk about in one as in the other. In England and France, saloons, galleries and restaurants invite the patrons of theatres and the opera to increase their comfort and enlarge the pleasures of the evening, but in America our public places of amusement have only shining bar-rooms where men alone can refresh themselves, and then only standing like cattle at the stall. Besides this—Americans make it a business of theatre going; to be sought in a hurry and to be left in a hurry. A performance in New-York which commences at 8 o'clock and lasts longer than 10:30 is considered as an imposition on the good nature of its patrons. In England the entertainments usually begin at 7:30, and last four hours. This dislike for too large a measure of amusement for the money is extended even to a disinclination for anything more than the plain theatrical or operatic exhibition itself; Indian punkas to fan the heated heads of the public, and gushing fountains in the parquette to refresh the eyes of the public, have never been found an additional attraction at the Summer theatres; should any reckless manager attempt to make his patrons a present of ice-cream in the Summer months, the chances are that they would stay away from his feast. Nor is this a peculiarity of the higher class of visitors, for the humblest audiences in the humblest theatres love the fashionable idea of constraint, and refresh themselves—if at all—in their seats with a shame-faced consciousness of wrong doing.

The evils of cramped space and forced retention of one spot are not few nor trivial; it would be healthier for every one in a theatre to be able to get up at the end of each act, and walk about until the curtain rises again. It would not make any worse confusion than is now created by the frequent flight and return of the masculines who run out and in on such occasions, and would greatly oblige the fair sex, who cannot now follow their example without remark. We have always contended for the advantages that would flow from the introduction in this country of a respectable class of amusements which would combine absolute freedom with the customary enjoyment of the stage. "The Tammany," which Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have just opened to the public, is a step in the right direction, whether it come up to the best standard or not. It comprises in one building two theatres; a minor hall where stereopticon views and a Punch and Judy show are to be enjoyed over a cigar or any other exhilerant, and a grand saloon, where a varied entertainment is presented—any part of which may be omitted one night and witnessed another without inconvenience; a supper room for ladies; a smoking-room, lounge and reading-room for gentlemen; and the inevitable bar for those heroes who cannot pass an evening without strong drinks.

A striking defect in The Tammany is apparent at the entrance to the structure; a long flight of steps must be ascended, in full view of the loungers at the front doors, in order to reach the supper-rooms, and another flight of steps with two turnings must be ascended to reach the grand theatre. Long ascensions of this kind are not in favor with our people. It would have been better to locate the grand theatre below, and the supper-rooms, bar, &c., above it; thus, in case of any accident, the egress would not be so difficult nor so much delayed. This one objection passed, all the rest seems to have been arranged for the comfort and convenience of the public.

On the opening night and last evening the vast crowd that flocked to the new place of amusement was attracted by curiosity, and gratified as a horde of Camanches would explore Barnum's Museum. A tumultuous mass thronged every room, nook and corner, wondering what it all meant. But the assembly was very orderly and respectable, and does much to elevate the character of the Tammany Democrats, of which it was for the greater part composed. In fact, from the numbers present, it seemed as if the whole Democratic majority of the City at the last election had gathered to inaugurate the concern and listen to the opening address which had been prepared by the new Mayor it had elected.

Of the performances there might be considerable written, but a few words will probably enlighten our readers. The leading idea was variety. No fewer than fifteen distinct acts were presented in the grand theatre. The curtain rose upon a motley group, composed of all the artists engaged at The Tammany, in every variety of costume; Mr. ROBERT GREEN sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and the chorus was indulged in by the company. Mr. HALL's address followed, recited by Miss LOUISA MOORE, the theme of which was the change which had been effected in the theatre: converting it from the political to the theatrical use. Then there was music by the orchestra, followed by more singing by Mr. GREEN, who possesses an eminently pleasing voice, and this by a comic character-song by Miss DASHWOOD, which received the first favors of the evening; this number on the programme introduced to us a young lady attired in the traditional costume of a rompish young English girl, who sang in a ditty without much tune, a confession of the numerous pranks she was fond of playing on visitors at her "pa's." This young lady and her song was a success; she was recalled and favored the audience with her recollections, in song, of SHAKESPEARE's plays. A Madrigal chorus, "Men of Harlich," with boy chorus, was the next novelty, and was well received. The ballet, with the favorite BONFANTI, and Mons. and Mdme. CARLE, (fresh acquisitions) was of the conventional character. Mme. CARLE is a pleasing blonde and dances lightly, and Mr. CARLE serves as a sort of human punctuation mark, to put a stop to the enthusiasm created by the rest of the dancers. One of the principal features of the evening was intended to be an extravaganza, by H. B. FARNIE, Esq., called the "Page's Revel." It is absolutely devoid of interest; and the only incident in it, the final one, is an adaptation of a story called "The Muleteer," imitated from BOCACIO. The costumes were the redemption of the trifle: half a dozen pages dressed in gorgeous trimmings being the feature of the performance. Mr. MAGINLEY, a new comer, sustained the comic character in a manner favorable to self-examination and reflection on the part of the audience. The want of proper stage direction and rehearsal, as well as the weakness of the dramatic company of the establishment, was painfully apparent in this piece, and in a pantomime which was the feature of the closing part. Two dancers and pantomimists from Boston, MAFFIT and BARTHOLEMEW, were the only redeeming performers. A burlesque on "After Dark," by Mr. and Mrs. LOVE, (new arrivals from England,) was really the most noticeable feature of the evening. It is one of a class of representations novel in America. The whole story of the drama is recited by two persons, who make marvelously rapid changes of face and costume, in personating *all* the characters, and who alternately sing and tell the plot in a bewildering manner. Mr. and Mrs. LOVE are actors of considerable dramatic power, and do the comic business in a tragic way that leads an uncultivated audience in doubt whether to laugh or not. It was a thoroughly respectable and delicate performance, however, and free from any of the coarseness that usually attends burlesque. It would be wearying to continue the catalogue in detail. Besides these which we have enumerated there are many other entertainments given in the Grand Theatre: There is a mid-air performance on the trapeze, the novelty of which consists in the ordinary acts upon that perilous support which men have hitherto monopolized, being given by a woman. Mlle. LENYAH, who gives the exhibition, is an exceedingly neat and courageous performer. The entertainments finish each evening with a "grand transformation scene" by Mr. GETZ, of Baltimore, which is very showy, and affords the usual opportunity for the calcium man and the colored fires to exhibit their artistic manœuvres.

MR. VANDENHOFF.

Mr. VANDENHOFF is to give the third reading of his final course in this City to-night, at the hall of the Union League Club. His programme contains selections from SHERIDAN, TENNYSON and DICKENS. In the scenes from Sheridan's "Rivals" Mrs. VANDENHOFF will assist Mr. VANDENHOFF.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The Isthmus of Darien Interoceanic Canal—Surveys of the Route—Possibility and Importance of the Work—Mr. Cullen's Mission.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, 7th, 1869.

The commercial advantages of an artificial water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the Isthmus of Darien, are no longer a subject for argument. They have already been so thoroughly canvassed and are so well understood by all civilized nations, that any effort to prove their existence or value would be regarded as the most useless of tasks. The benefits that would accrue to mankind by the mere saving of time resulting from such communication may be regarded as incalculable, while the commercial value of an inter-oceanic canal, at the lowest possible estimate, would annually be equal to the entire cost of the work.

That the project is entirely practicable will probably not be disputed in the present state of knowledge, and in view of the stupendous works of engineering that have already been achieved as the results of scientific exertion and skill. The Mexican Desagne, the Suez Canal, the tunnel under the Alps at Mont Cenis, are sufficient in themselves to prove that a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is not only altogether practicable, in all respects of time, cost and difficulty, but that the interests of commerce and intercourse between the peoples of the habitable globe are destined to triumph over all merely physical impediments and consummate the greatest and boldest work ever suggested by human ingenuity.

This project has commanded the attention of merchants, engineers and statesmen for more than a century; and numerous surveys have been made for the purpose of determining the most feasible route. Several plans have been suggested, surveyed and abandoned, while others still claim the attention of scientific men and political economists. Not less than a score of routes, from one ocean to the other, have at various times been the subject of discussion, until finally those who have given the matter the profoundest study seem to be convinced that one of two routes, namely, that from the Gulf of San Miguel to Caledonia Bay, or that from the Bayano River to the Gulf of San Blas, will ultimately prove the most advantageous and feasible.

The former of these routes of communication has never been instrumentally surveyed, but the knowledge that has been obtained, based upon the evidence of competent and trustworthy men, is such as to warrant any expense that might be necessary for a thorough survey. The latter route was accurately surveyed and mapped in 1864, under the direction of FREDERICK M. KELLEY, of this City, who, having made seven surveys at his own expense, has probably added more to our knowledge of the subject and done more to aid in the solution of this vast commercial and political problem than any man now living.

The map and profile of this route, which accompanies the admirable report of Rear-Admiral C. H. DAVIS, places the entire length of a ship canal, across the Isthmus, from the mouth of the Bayano River to the Gulf of San Blas, at a little more than thirty miles. Starting from the Pacific side, the line of communication is almost due north. In the Bayano ordinary high tide is sixteen feet; on the opposite coast the ordinary rise of tide is only two and a half feet. The harbor on the North is spacious and deep; that on the South is also deep and safe. The most striking feature of Mr. KELLEY's plan is a tunnel through the Cordilleras, seven miles in length, 100 feet wide and 115 feet high, which would be amply sufficient to allow the passage of a first-class man-of-war, with her topmast and top-gallant mast struck and her yards braced, while steamers could, of course, pass without difficulty. The bottom of the proposed canal is 25 feet below high tide on the Pacific, and the mean depth of water 30 feet.

The following is a table of distances:

	Miles.
From the Bay of Chepillo to Panels (Bayano River section)	10,161
From Panels to the Tunnel	8 996
Length of Tunnel	7.000
From the Tunnel to San Blas	3.873
Total length of Canal	30,030

The plan contemplates a tidal lock across the great bend in the Bayano River, near Chepo, and probably an aqueduct over the Mamoni River, a few miles above its junction with the Bayano. Mr. KELLEY's estimates of the cost of this work are only $65,000,000, but if they were twice as high the work would undoubtedly pay for itself every year.

The Darien route, as proposed, commences at some point in Caledonia Bay, on the Atlantic, and proceeding in a southwesterly direction a distance of thirty-nine miles, terminates in the Gulf of San Miguel, in the Pacific. Here there are good harbors at both ends of the line, spacious and admirable in every respect. This route was first suggested by Dr. CULLEN in 1850, but his survey, which was made without instruments, was very unsatisfactory and very doubtful. It was partially surveyed sometime afterward by Mr. LIONEL GISBORNE, of the London "Associated Institute of Civil Engineers," who pronounced upon the practicability of the scheme and reported favorably of the capabilities of Port Escoces and Caledonia Bay, and also of the entrance into Darien Harbor, from the Gulf of San Miguel, by the Boca Chica. He proposed following the Savannah River and its tributary, the Lara, and thence cutting a canal over the summit level, which he estimated at only one hundred and thirty feet, to the Caledonia River. This project might be executed either with or without locks. There seems, however, to be some doubt in regard to the height of the summit, as Capt. PREVOST, in 1853, turned back after reaching an altitude of 1,300 feet; and even then discovered no indications that the highest point had been attained. This question can be definitely settled in no manner, save by a survey with proper instruments, which, although twice attempted, has never been completed. The difference in the height of the tides at the two extremities of this route, diminishes the value of an open cut without locks. The best authorities on the subject represent that at Chipagana, eight or nine miles above the mouth of the Savannah River, the tide rises from twenty-five to thirty feet, while there is a rise of only two feet in the Atlantic on the opposite coast, but the mean tide level is the same in both oceans. This last fact may be regarded as definitely settled, notwithstanding the difference of opinion formerly entertained among distinguished authorities.

Public attention now centres in the two routes just described. There can be no doubt among patriotic Americans that this highway between the oceans, inviting the trade and commerce of Europe on the one hand, and Asia on the other, across the American Isthmus, should be built under the auspices and protection of the Government of the United States. It would be not only a work of stupendous magnitude in a commercial sense, but also a magnificent stroke of policy from a political point of view; nor less in value in protecting the continent from any infringement of the Monroe doctrine, which is now held to be a necessary material part of the policy of this Government, than it was to prevent the French Emperor from obtaining a foothold in Mexico.

In the Winter of 1866, through the exertions of Hon. JOHN CONNESS, of California, who takes the liveliest interest in the enterprise, aided by certain other patriotic members of both Houses, Congress appropriated $40,000 for the purpose of making a Government survey which should at once verify the measurements of the San Blas route by Mr. KELLEY, and make an accurate map and profile of the Darien line from the Savannah River to Caledonia Bay, in order to determine which of the two is the more practicable. The appropriation is now awaiting the action of the Department of State. In the meantime, Mr. SEWARD has dispatched CALEB CUSHING to the capital of New-Granada to secure the privilege of making further surveys by the United States Government, and if possible to secure the right of way across the Isthmus.

During its last session, the Legislature of New-York granted the necessary charter to PETER COOPER, FREDERICK M. KELLEY, CYRUS FIELD, LUKE S. HERSELL, NORMAN ELIOT, ARNOLD G. KOLLOCK, CORNELIUS K. GARRISON, ROBERT H. PARKE, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, F. A. CONKLING, W. H. VANDERBILT, and other leading men of the State, and a few weeks ago these gentlemen fully organized as a joint Stock Company, for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a ship canal. The whole scheme awaits the results of Mr. SEWARD's negotiation with the Government of New Granada, which, if favorable, will be immediately followed by the preliminary surveys.

I have here indicated the present state of the great enterprise from the knowledge gained through the researches of the most trustworthy engineers, among whom may be mentioned KELLY, MICHLER, PREVOST, TRAUTWINE, MCDOUGAL, DAVIS, GISBORNE, and many others, we are compelled to conclude that the problem of an inter-oceanic canal is capable of a favorable solution; and those who are not aware of human ingenuity and capabilities, we cannot doubt that the solution will be found. And when once fully open to the trade of nations, we may be quite sure that this "door of the seas," with anything of a reasonable management, will remain forever open to the world. Its freedom and neutrality is to be guaranteed by the arbitrators of the commercial world.

A. H.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Effect of the Demands of Russia on Turkey.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The dullness of the Paris Bourse yesterday and the material decline in the Rentes, were due to the demands said to have been made by the Russian Emperor on the Sublime Porte.

A dispatch from Athens reports that all the Cretan volunteers have left Candia and returned to Syra.

SPAIN.

Extensive Republican Demonstrations at Seville and Elsewhere.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

There have been quite formidable Republican demonstrations at Seville and Jerez de la Frontera. At the latter city the insurgents made a futile attempt to seize arms and ammunition from the arsenal. Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS immediately sent a strong force of soldiers to hold the town and remove the arms to Cadiz for safety.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A proclamation has been issued raising the state of siege of Madrid.

Gen. PRIM, in an official circular, declares that the Provisional Government does not intend to disarm the volunteers.

Señor SAGASTA, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular, in which he ascribes the recent troubles in Cadiz and Malaga to the intrigues of reactionists, and he charges that their object in fomenting these disturbances is to prevent the taking of the *plebiscitum*.

ITALY.

More Disturbances on Account of Tax Collections.

Disturbances caused by the collection of unpopular taxes continue. There is much agitation in Reggio and Bologna. Lieut.-Gen. CADORNA, Commandant of the military division of Florence, has been dispatched to Parma to restore order in that city.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gen. Lopez Offers to Atone for the Recent Insults to the American Flag.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Later advices have been received from Paraguay. The war news was meagre and unimportant. Mr. MCMAHON, the United States Minister to Paraguay, had had audience with President LOPEZ, and the result was understood to be eminently satisfactory—full atonement for the recent outrages to the American flag having been guaranteed.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Ship Southern Empire and All Her Crew.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The British ship *Southern Empire*, Capt. DUNLOP, which sailed from New-Orleans on the 18th of November last, laden with cotton, for Liverpool, foundered on the 20th ult, in a heavy gale. The Captain and crew perished. This ship was built at Quebec in 1866, and was 1,142 tons burden.

MEXICO.

The American Treaties Lately Ratified —Gen. Rosecrans' Speech Criticised.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

EDWARD L. PLUMB, late the American Secretary of Legation and *Charge d' Affaires* at Mexico, arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, and is to sail on Saturday next for Washington. He brings with him the copies of the convention for the settlement of American and Mexican claims, and of the treaty recognizing the rights of naturalized citizens, which were ratified by the Mexican Congress.

The Mexican journals generally abstain from comment on the speech made by Gen. ROSECRANS at his reception by President JUAREZ. The *Correo*, of Vera Cruz, the only journal which criticises the discourse, shows much indignation at what it calls the arrogant tone of the American Minister, and the hidden menace of his words. Many rumors calculated to create alarm were circulating in Mexico regarding the mission of Gen. ROSECRANS, and it was reported that the recent frequent sessions of Congress with closed doors were held to consider the subject of his demands; but they were probably wholly devoted to the discussion and ratification of the two treaties with the United States. The *Two Republics* (newspaper) asserts that these treaties are not favorably received by the Americans resident in Mexico.

The Mexican Press generally express sympathy for the revolutionary cause in Cuba. Some journals demand the annexation of Cuba and its conversion into a Mexican province.

Brigandage in the country is steadily on the increase, and the commerce and industry of the country are nearly paralyzed.

Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA has issued a manifesto to his friends, advising them to remain tranquil and pursue their ordinary avocations for the present.

CUBA.

The Insurrection Declining—The Sugar Crop—Murders in Havana.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The commercial bulletin of a leading firm in Cardenas says:

"The insurrection is beginning to decline, and all apprehensions that it might extend to the vicinity of Cardenas are now removed. The sugar crop promises a yield fully equal to that of last year. The fields are in first rate condition; but planters cannot obtain sufficient help to work them. The weather, which, until the present, has been unpropitious for cane grinding, has cleared up, and the work will forthwith commence. The demand from the States for molasses is becoming quite lively. The statement published in New-York that the cholera had broken out among the Spanish troops here is untrue.

A number of Cuban political prisoners have been set free within the past few days. PEDRO ARMENTEROS, one of the prisoners, has been pardoned, but he refuses to leave the jail and demands a trial. Gen. DULCE has ordered his discharge from custody. The negroes to-day are celebrating "King's Day" with the usual ceremonies. Thousands of people are in the streets, but good order prevails.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 6—Evening.

Reports have reached the city of an engagements between the troops and the insurgents near Nuevitas; the result is unknown, and no particulars can be obtained at the present moment. Puerto Principe remains quiet. The garrison is too weak to attempt the offensive against the rebels in the vicinity. Little news has been heard of Count VALMASEDA. Throughout the entire eastern department and in portions of the central department provisions are extremely scarce. The troops are prevented from marching rapidly for want of adequate means of transportation and necessary supplies.

Some disturbances are reported to-day, owing to the excitement created by the festivities. A negro this morning assassinated a young man for some unknown cause. Later in the day a Mexican was murdered by a negro in a fracas.

This afternoon an officer of the Spanish army, in a street quarrel, killed Señor TRASO VASQUEZ, a young Cuban of respectable family. The officer ran his sword entirely through the young man's body. The murderer was arrested and is now in prison. Señor VASQUEZ last year cowhided a Spanish Judge.

Rain has commenced to fall again to-night.

Frightful Accident at Rochester, N.Y.— Eight Persons Killed.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A shocking accident occurred in this city this evening by which eight persons were killed and thirty seriously injured. A floor in the school house of St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church gave way while it was crowded with people attending the holiday festival; 300 or more persons went downward, and several were instantly killed. The wildest excitement ensued, and if the report that before the wounded could be taken from the ruins, fire broke out, is true, the number of deaths will be greatly increased. The following are the killed: Bernard Dolmer and wife, Mrs. George Rink, Mrs. Charles Spatz, George Pop, Karl Bernhardt, Rosina Bayer and Margaret Weiss. Many surgeons are attending the injured, some of whom will probably die. The building was erected last Summer.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Meetings of Various State Legislatures —Candidates for United States Senators.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Governor's Message was delivered to the Legislature to-day. He speaks of the prosperous condition of the State finances, showing that the debt is annually diminishing, and recommends retrenchment in every department. The common schools are in a satisfactory condition, but he estimates that seventy-five thousand children in the State are without school facilities, and urges improvement, and also an increase in the salaries for teachers. He urges the adoption of measures to prevent fraudulent naturalization. He alludes to the case of HESTER VAUGHAN and other persons under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have never been signed, and suggests a law allowing the Governor to commute a death penalty for a term of years.

The joint Republican caucus met this afternoon and immediately nominated JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon, for United States Senator, and H. W. MACKEY, of Pittsburg, for State Treasurer. Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned until Tuesday.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Massachusetts Legislature convened to-day. The Senate elected ROBERT E. PITMAN, of New-Bedford, President by 24 votes, against 13 for BRASTOW, the President last session, and 3 scattering. The House reelected HARVEY JEWELL Speaker by 132 votes, against 103 for Mr. BAKER. After the organization both branches proceeded, under the escort of the Independent Cadets, to the old South Church, where the annual sermon was preached by Rev. R. F. CLARK, of Chelmsford.

The Senate elected STEPHEN N. GIFFORD Clerk, and JOHN MORRISSEY Sergeant-at-Arms. The House elected WILLIAM S. ROBINSON Clerk, with only six opposition votes, and GARDNER TUFTS Sergeant-at-Arms. Judge PITMAN was elected President of the Senate. He was supported by the liquor prohibitionists.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Legislature organized at Dover yesterday. JAMES WILLIAMS, of Kent, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and JOHN HICHMAN, of Sussex, Speaker of the House. After the organization both Houses adjourned to attend the funeral of Ex-Senator MARTIN W. BATES. Governor SAULSBURY's Message was transmitted to-day. JAMES A. BAYARD, now serving out the term of the late Senator RIDDLE, in the United States Senate by appointment, will be reelected on Tuesday next for the balance of the term, which expires on the 4th of March. For the full term following, his son, THOMAS F. BAYARD, will probably be chosen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A quorum was present to-day, in both branches of the Legislature. The Public Treasurer submitted his report, stating that the failure to pay the interest on the State debt was caused by inability to borrow the necessary $306,000, without pledging the stocks, &c., of the State as collaterals. The Legislature will reinstate the Supreme Court in their proper rooms.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A resolution was offered in the House to-day, directing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the conduct of Gov. REED. In the Senate there was a quorum of the members present, and Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON presided.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

There was a quorum in both Houses of the Legislature to-day. No business of importance was transacted. The Supreme Court will deliver the opinion on the Charleston Mayoralty *mandamus* case to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Legislature will meet here to-morrow morning. A Republican Senatorial caucus will be held on Tuesday night. Indications are that Lieut.-Gov. CUMBACK will be nominated.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Both branches of the Legislature were organized to-day by the election of the officers who were nominated in the Republican caucuses last evening.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-night Hon. Z. CHANDLER was nominated for reelection to the United States Senate. The Legislature convened at Lansing to-day, organized and adjourned until to-morrow. The Messages of the retiring and incoming Governors will be delivered to-morrow.

Reported Sale of Chihuahua and Sinaloa to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A letter from Durango states that Gens. ORTEGA and PATONI, the latter recently assassinated, had in their possession, as their friends affirm, documents showing that the States of Chihuahua and Sinaloa have been sold to the United States and would be occupied by American forces inside of two years. The report was fully credited in Durango.

The Kentuck Mining Company have declared a dividend of $20 a share for December, payable on the 9th of January.

The Yellow Jacket Company have declared a dividend of $300 a share for the quarter ending Dec. 31, payable on the 15th of January.

The steamer *Sacramento* sailed to-day for Panama, with $764,000 in treasure. $471,000 of which is for New-York and $278,000 for England.

The Members of the Late Constitutional Convention of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The State Treasurer having written to Gen. STONEMAN, recommending the payment to members of the late Constitutional Convention of the balance due them, Gen. STONEMAN replies that, having consulted with Secretary SCHOFIELD, who commanded the district at the time the Convention was in session, he declines to issue an order for the payment of said balance. The revenue collections in this district for last year were $700,000, being nearly $200,000 more than in 1867. The State *Press*, so far as heard from, stands as follows on the new movement for universal suffrage with the hope of universal amnesty: In favor of it, eleven Democratic papers, and against it, eight Democratic and two Republican papers.

The Affairs of the Commercial Bank at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank was held yesterday. The Directors presented an amended and detailed report. The total assets were estimated at $765,671; liabilities, $630,258. The assets consist of landed and other property difficult to realize on. It is generally understood that nearly the entire capital has been lost. The report was referred back to the Directors, and the meeting adjourned to the 9th of March. This virtually leaves the directors to wind up the affairs of the bank, as the charter expires on Friday.

Murder of a Colored Man at Colesville, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A colored man named ENOCK, formerly a slave, was shot to-day at Colesville, a few miles from this city, by WM. O. MARKHAM, a white man. The shooting was performed with a gun that had been kept for the purpose. MARKHAM stood in his own house and fired upon the negro through the window. The gun was loaded with heavy shot, which scattered and wounded him mainly in the abdomen. ENOCK lay in the street for some time, and died a few hours after he was shot. MARKHAM was arrested and will be held to answer before the Grand Jury.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—In the Circuit Court yesterday, Judge PINKNEY delivered his opinion in the case of ADDISON VS. ADDISON. The bill in the case was filed for the sale of certain property, the title of which involved a question of the legality of a marriage contract between slaves. Judge PINKNEY decided that emancipation gives to the slave his civil rights, and a contract of marriage legal and valid by the consent of the master, and the moral assent of the slave from the moment of his freedom. Although dormant during slavery, it produces all the effects which result from such contracts among free persons.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad today the following Board of Directors was elected: J. H. McCullough, J. Gist, J. Graham, Cashier Lewis, Taylor, E. Willard and Wm. M. Denman.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6.—Gen. YOUNG, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, seized AUTON FRANKMAN's rectifying house to-day.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HERMANN.

The steamship *Hermann*, which left Bremen Dec. 19 and Southampton Dec. 22, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was previously at hand. The extracts printed below constitute the most important part of the intelligence by the *Hermann*.

JOHN BRIGHT.

His Re-election to Parliament—Interesting Speech at Birmingham.

Mr. BRIGHT, who by accepting the office of President of the Board of Trade in the new Government vacated his seat for this borough a few days ago, presented himself on Dec. 21 to his old constituents for reelection.

The right honorable gentleman, on reaching the hustings, was received with loud cheers, and the cheers were still louder and more prolonged when, in reading the writ commanding the election, the town-clerk uttered the words "our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, JOHN BRIGHT," as used in the name of the Queen.

Mr. HOLLAND, Mayor of Birmingham, acting as returning officer, and after the necessary preliminary formalities had been complied with, Mr. J. S. WRIGHT proposed the Right Hon. J. BRIGHT as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament.

The nomination was seconded by Mr. W. HARRIS, and Mr. BRIGHT, in the absence of any other candidate, was declared by the Mayor to be duly elected.

Mr. BRIGHT then rose, amid loud cheering. After referring at some length to the circumstances under which he had been requested to take a position in the Cabinet, he proceeded as follows to give his views on the policy of the new Government:

This Government which is now formed is the express representation and creation of the great intelligent Liberal Party in the three kingdoms. The first great question to which necessarily the Government must apply itself is that which was put to the constituencies at the recent elections—the great question of the Irish Church—and on that question you have returned a verdict which no man living can for a moment mistake. I shall not enter into any argument about the Irish Church. The time for argument has passed; the time for action—and thorough, earnest action—has arrived. But, looking at the verdict and the means by which it was obtained, I will say one word with regard to what happened at the recent election, for that great mode of ascertaining the popular view on this important question has, to me, its sad and its dark features. In this town, where the majority was so enormous, the difficulty was not so great; but if you survey some of the counties, and very large number of the boroughs throughout the kingdom—I ought to confine myself very much to England and Ireland, for Scotland may be to a large extent excepted from this charge—you will find the exercise of the constitutional right of creating a Parliament has been accompanied by much that every lover of freedom and public morals must regret and condemn. We have had tumult in scores of boroughs. Those twin demons, discord and drink, have run riot in the streets of many of our towns, and among the poorer classes of voters there can be no doubt that bribery to a great extent has prevailed. There has been treating to a still greater extent, and throughout both counties and boroughs there has been in many cases a relentless compulsion which has deprived thousands, and I believe scores of thousands of electors of the right and the freedom to which by law they were entitled. The whole picture, as I surveyed it from day to day in the newspaper reports, was one really fearful and horrible. I think it was humiliating to us in a very great degree, and that every one of us should ask himself whether it is possible to apply a remedy to such a state of things. It seems to me that much of our electoral system, coming down from old times, times very different from these, is barbarous, and is no longer tolerable. I never, for instance, can understand why it should be necessary in all times to have what we term the process and ceremony of public nomination. It is all very well on an occasion like this, when we are all agreed—when we are not so numerous, that we cannot meet under a tree where there is room for everybody, good humor in everybody's countenance, and when everybody is willing to listen; but in most of our elections the process is not a very different character. The two political parties are more equally divided; they are marshalled by their leaders, men are brought in from surrounding villages and districts, a class of men not given to peaceable transactions are often introduced, signals are made from one side of the platform and from the other, and what are called the speeches at nominations are not speeches at all, but simply attempts to scream out a few words or sentences in the ear of a friendly reporter. The result is this, that the day of nomination is a preliminary skirmish to the general battle of the morrow, that can only be fought face to face, and I am sorry to say that frequently some of them get excited, even beyond the excitement of a political contest. They meet together; their passions are heated; there are a dozen or a score of slight skirmishes occurring in the crowd; and before the day is over a very considerable portion of the population of the borough is ready at any moment to come into conflict with some other portion differing in opinion or in parliamentary from it. Then there comes the open voting and the open poll, and from hour to hour the excitement grows, and as the time nears when the race is about to be decided, even in boroughs so well conducted as this, and where the proportions are so widely apart, even in our principal streets, scenes and transactions occur which the day after every one of us look back upon with regret. Now, my notion of this question is that if you can in one of your large wards, which now contains just as many electors as there were electors for Birmingham ten years ago, you can have your elections for your municipal council without the trouble and turmoil and conflict and farce of public nomination—so it might be easy to arrange that all elections for Parliament might be conducted on the same principle, with an enormous gain to the true interests of freedom throughout the country. Again, with regard to that other question of the mode of voting to which reference has already been made, I can very gladly rely on what I read when up in London last week I found, I was going to say, almost nobody, professing to be a Liberal on the Liberal side of the House of Commons who was not in favor of the ballot. Those who had previously been in its favor have been strongly confirmed in their views by recent transactions, and some important persons who heretofore have withheld their countenance from it, now admit with the greatest freedom that what they have seen of late has entirely changed their opinion, and they believe that with our present wide suffrage—I don't know why it is absolutely more in just one case than in the other—the adoption of the ballot is not only proper, but inevitable. There is another thing, as we are Americanizing our institutions, about which I wish to say a word. That very foolish phrase, you will remember, was adopted by the friends and partisans of the late Government, who themselves last year took the greatest step which has been made in that direction during our lifetime. But, as I was going to observe, there is one rule in the elections in some American States which is found to be very useful, and it is this, that on the day of the polling in the cities the public houses are closed. My own opinion is, that such a rule would tend greatly to the tranquility of our towns; and it would, probably, tend to promote that clearness of conscience which is so necessary for rightly exercising the privilege of the franchise. But the question has come now to this point, that it appears to me absolutely necessary that public attention should be called to the whole subject of our mode of election, and that Parliament will not fulfill its duty to itself or to the country unless it takes the matter up with a thorough determination to apply to the evils to which I have alluded the best and speediest remedy of which they are capable. Surely, if Parliament is the guardian of freedom, and of justice, and of public morals, it is desirable that it should not take its origin from scenes and transactions such as were witnessed in the recent general election. Now, what other question is there that, in your opinion as a great national question, requires early attention? (Several voices—"Reapegging.") That question is not so much a great national question as a great local question. I was going to refer to another point on which I spoke at the meeting previous to the late election—the question of public and national education. I believe that the more political power is removed from the monarch, or the nobles, or a select class in a country, and the more it is distributed among the people—that while it itself is a great means of education, it calls for more attention to the proper, complete, and universal extension of education among the community at large. We have in all our parishes everywhere throughout the Kingdom organizations for the relief of paupers and for the punishment of criminals. I want to ask why, if these things can be done by the public will, and by the fiat of Parliament, we cannot have at least as complete and as widely-sustained an organization, by which all the children of our people shall be brought up in instruction and self-respect. This is a question, which Parliament will, no doubt, consider, and which the Government—any Government, whether this or any other—cannot leave altogether out of its catalogue of things to be considered and attempted and done. Now, there comes one other—and it is the only other—great public question on which I shall say anything, and that is the question of our large and, as I think, our scandalous expenditure. Of course, the diminution of expenditure is not a simple question like the passing of a particular bill, or the repeal of some odious act of Parliament; it is not a thing that can be done in one session, and by one stroke of the pen of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The reduction of our expenditure, to be effectual and to be considerable, must be extended over successive sessions of Parliament. It will be necessary for the Administration, to enlist itself to the support of the country, that it should from session to session exercise a rigid economy—lessen sensibly what I call our gross and scandalous expenditure, and lessen in a corresponding degree the oppressive and intolerable taxation which now sits upon the English people. Since that unfortunate event, the war with Austria in 1854, the cost of the military organization of this country has increased, as you know, enormously, and at the same time the people have come to the opinion that our ancient policy of interfering with the disputes and confusion on the Continent ought to be abandoned. Even the

The Right Honorable gentleman, in the speeches, when he wished to make a complaint, spoke of a Government his wish, and special stress upon the foreign policy of Lord STANLEY, and the foreign policy of Lord STANLEY was not to meddle and muddle, and not to give advice where it was not asked for, and not to take part in the confusion of the Continent, but to have regard solely to the great dignity and the great interests of the nation. Well, that is our foreign policy here to-day. It is that which I have already preached from your platforms. It is that which was defended, or nay in a speech in your own Town Hall, on the very first occasion when I appeared before you as your representative, at a banquet to which I was invited. What can be more mad, what more worthy, not of sensible men, but of lunacy itself, than that when we are abandoning a policy of constant and incessant, and costly, and sanguinary interference, we shall still find it necessary to add millions and millions to our military expenditure, as if, instead of becoming wiser in our foreign policy, we were every year becoming more foolish than our fathers had been? Rely upon it, that so long as Parliamentary excess from the industry of this people serenty millions a year, there is no power on earth that can keep your people and governing population from its present position. The outlay of a million, ten millions, twenty millions a year makes a difference which no man can calculate, and withers up the chances of comfort and of success through hundreds and thousands of the homes of the poorest of your people. The other day in Edinburgh, and afterwards here, I spoke of a free breakfast-table. (Loud cheers.) Now, the more I consider the matter the more I feel convinced that the attainment of that object is practicable, and that its attainment would be felt as an enormous relief to the great multitudes of your population, because out of the ten millions of taxation that might be remitted three-fourths at least would find their way into their homes; and at the same time that remission would stimulate our foreign trade to a very great extent by stimulating the consumption of those articles which we receive from abroad. It would give extended employment over the year, by the diminution of the prices of the articles from which the taxation was remitted, and it would give a greater power to consume to the whole body of the people. I was told last night that I was expected to say a great many things about what was going to be done. If it was Proper to do so I should be unable to say them, because, as you know, the Administration has only just been formed, and its members have only once met. There has been as yet no time to discuss and determine any of those questions which must necessarily claim the attention of the Government and of Parliament. My own view of the future is this, that it is the duty of the Ministry in the present session of Parliament to settle finally, if possible, the great question which was ferred to the people at the late general elections, and not to encumber it with work which ought not to be placed in competition with it. I propose myself to ask my constituents, to ask the public, and to ask the whole Liberal Party at the end of the session, to form their opinion of the course the Government shall have taken, of the efforts it has made to do wisely and well, by the general result of the legislation of the session. The future will tell its own tale; and this Government, like all preceding Governments, must be judged not by what it says, or by what it believes it will try or attempt to do, and by what it succeeds in accomplishing. For myself, I have accepted what I know to be a position of difficulty, if not, indeed, of peril. I feel that I have been urged into it by circumstances which I could not withstand, and by the opinion, expressed in various ways, of a very large portion of the Liberal party with whom I have been accustomed to act. I think, therefore, that I have the right to claim something of the sympathy and something of the lenient judgment of my friends. I have not aspired at any time of my life to the rank of a Privy Councillor nor to the dignity of a Cabinet officer. I should have preferred much to have reinhabited in the common rank of simple citizenship in which heretofore I have lived. There is a charming story contained in a single verse of the Old Testament, which has often struck me as being one of great beauty... Many of you will recollect that the prophet, in journeying to and fro, was very hospitably entertained by what is termed in the Bible a Shunammite woman. In return for her hospitality he wished to make her some amends, and he called upon him and asked her what it was that he should do for her. "Shall I speak for thee to the King," he said, "or to the Captain of the host?" Now, it has always appeared to me to be a great answer that the Shunammite woman returned. She replied, "I dwell among mine own people." When the question was put to me whether I would step into the position in which I now find myself, the answer from my heart was the same—I wish to dwell among mine own people. Happily the time may come—I trust it has come—when in this country an honest man may enter the services of the Crown, and at the same time not feel it in any degree necessary to dissociate himself from his own people. Some partial friends of mine have said that I have earned all this by my long services in the popular cause. They know not what they say. They would add abor to labor, and would compensation is a life of service by a divided responsibility. I am sensible of the duty which is imposed upon me as a Minister of the Crown. It is my duty faithfully to perform that which belongs to that position; but I have not less faithfully to act as becomes an honest representative of the people. I must now make the attempt. There are many who believe the attempt must fail. I will hope that it will not fail. I will do all I can to make it succeed. And if I should find that the two offices of which I am speaking are inconsistent and discordant, I hope at least I shall be able to discover which of them it is right for me to surrender. Gentlemen, I have done; I have spoken longer than I intended. The position is one new to me and new to you, too, and not without its difficulties and its dangers. I thank you with all my heart for the second reception which you have given me to-day. You have, by the unanimity of your votes, given your great sanction to the step which I have been induced to take. I accept my new position with this feeling, that the more cordial has been that sanction, while you will be lenient in your judgment, the more I am called upon, by all the high motives which can animate a public man, to do my honest duty, not only to those with whom I am associated in office, but to you, my constituents, who, at this moment, truly, I believe, represent the great Liberal Party throughout the kingdom.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor, proposed by Mr. BRIGHT, and seconded by Mr. MUNTZ, M. P., closed the proceedings.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Speech of Thanks for his Election in Greenwich.

Mr. GLADSTONE, returning thanks for his election at Greenwich on Dec. 21, dealt with several leading topics of the day. After a brief glance at the results of the appeal to the country, and having expressed his gratitude to the constituency for returning him whilst engaged in an arduous political struggle in Lancashire, a slight but honorable episode of the subjects requiring the attention of Parliament. With respect to reform, there were two subjects which could not be overlooked. First, the acts of intimidation which had characterized many of the recent contests had led him to the belief that whether by open voting or whatever means, the liberty of the elector must be secured. Secondly, it would be the duty of the Liberal Government forthwith to remedy the grievances inflicted by the ratepaying clauses of the Reform act. Mr. GLADSTONE then passed on to speak of education, the relations between capital and labor, and the public expenditure, and while cautioning his hearers not to expect that any administration could at once deal with every great public question, he prepared his hearers for an immediate reduction in the estimates. Touching the Irish Church last, he criticised in a manner in which his policy has been met by his opponents, and repudiated the idea that there was any analogy whatever between the position of the Established Church in England and that of the State Church in Ireland, which had been condemned by the voice of the people in the three Kingdoms.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Text of the Turkish Ultimatum to Greece.

The following is the text of the ultimatum addressed to the Greek Government by the Turkish Minister at Athens:

DECEMBER 16, 1868.

The Cabinet of the Sultan does not consider it necessary to search for proofs of the sincerity and seriousness of its desire to keep up relations of friendship and good neighborhood with his Hellenic Majesty. The whole world has witnessed the forbearance which the Porte has displayed, given proof, in face of the attitude assumed toward it by the Greek administration for the last three years. The history of the Crete insurrection is known, and there is no need here to enumerate the machinations concocted publicly and under the eye of the Greek authorities by committees sitting in the capital of the kingdom itself, with the object of fomenting and maintaining rebellion in Crete against the will of the immense majority of its inhabitants. The history of civilized countries is without an example of the contempt with which the law of nations has been treated by the committees, they have spared neither threat nor falsehood to the poor islanders to oblige them to take up arms against their legitimate sovereign. Bandits, engaged at their expense and sent to Crete under the name of volunteers, abandoned themselves to excesses of the most horrible brigandage against bodies of the unhappy rebels as dared to resist them. Thus by menace, implacably carried out, or by deceitful promises, a portion of these unhappy people have been led to emigrate into Greece, where they have found only misery and suffering. Dismissed by want, and seeing the perfect security which reigns in their own country, these unhappy exiles demanded, and still loudly demand, to be carried home. They supplicate, but in vain, that they should be allowed to exercise their free will. The Porte has made earnest endeavoring for more than two years to procure their liberty from the Hellenic Government, but without success. The major portion of them remain exposed to all sorts of privations and annoyance, and the few who have been able to return had to effect their departure at the risk of their blood. The reestablishment of tranquility in Crete and the sequel of the struggle kept up by the volunteers still in arms on the mountain ridges of the island, have had the effect of making the Hellenic ringleaders labor to prevent at any price the return of the emigrants, and to raise new bands of volunteers, in order to deceive public opinion as to the entire suppression of the insurrection. Every proceeding of hers toward the Royal Government has been most invariably either with a reply equivalent to a non-reception, or with avowals of impotence to repress the expansion of a party which desires that all should be subjected to the horrors of the past. This state of things is becoming more and more intolerable. The Ottoman Empire, which has been already so much tried, is not in a position to support it any longer. The Imperial Government, which has spared no sacrifice to maintain peace, and which has given proofs of its moderation, is resolved to put an end to it. It is for this reason that it has ordered me to declare to the Royal Government that if, within the space of seven days, it has not taken effective measures to put an end to the state of things which I have described, and to prevent the return of the bands of volunteers, and munitions to the island, in contempt of all international rights—a declaration which

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. SPECIAL DEPOSIT or six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	109⅝	109¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	107¾
Coupon, 1881	111⅛	111¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	108	
5-20 Regis., 1862	106½	107	10-40 Registered	103	
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	112	10-40 Coupon	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅝	108⅞	Gold	134⅝	134⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅝	108⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac	99½	99⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	107⅛	107⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK.

No. 3 Nassau-st., Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills of Exchange on C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London. B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort; JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

JOHNSON & DAY BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York. Buy and sell on commission, gold, Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers; make advances on approved securities. S. FISHER JOHNSON, CLARENCE S. DAY, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

MIDLAND RAILROAD. NOTICE. The coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the bonds of the towns and cities, issued in aid of the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo. W. M. CONKEY, Treasurer New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. OSWEGO, Dec. 28, 1868.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors, S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date. R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 56 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR five Trustees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order. WM. H. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS. JAY COOKE & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE TEN-YEAR BONDS. PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO. INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. FOR SALE BY HOWE & BELDEN, BANKERS, No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD. PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY. The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency. TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MT. R. R. BONDS. The Company will sell about 150 First Mortgage Bonds during each of the months of January, February and March, which will close the entire issue. Price for January, 95 and accrued interest. The prospect is, that for February the rate will be advanced 2½ per cent. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the 1st Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,303,276 79
Indebtedness of Directors		5,500 00
United States Bonds to secure circulation		150,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		260,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		14,000 00
Due from approved Associations in New-York City, viz.		62,676 28
Due from National Banks		69,798 43
Due from other banks and bankers		703 57
Banking-house		48,000 00
Current expenses		27,751 85
Cash items (including stamps)		14,096 39
Exchanges for Clearing-house		229,298 59
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		3,289 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$11,503 30	
Gold treasury notes	24,880 00	36,383 30
Legal-tender notes		131,953 00
Three per cent. certificates		235,000 00
Total		$2,586,171 95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$422,700 00
Surplus fund		242,662 30
Discount		27,472 21
Interest		27,665 82
Profit and loss		28,729 80
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$134,975 00	
Less amount on hand	1,525 00	
Amount outstanding		133,450 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		5,018 00
Individual deposits		1,695,344 06
Due to National Banks		1,224 76
Unclaimed dividends		1,905 00
Total		$2,586,171 95

I, ROBERT BUCK, of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1869. EDWARD J. HALL, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

DR.—RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,393,337 06
Commercial paper	$2,149,060 11	
Demand loans on U. S. bonds	540,465 60	
Demand on other stocks and securities	400,000 00	
Other suspended and overdue paper	1,451 11	
Indebtedness of Directors	244,340 00	
Overdrafts		265 00
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		1,271,900 00
Other stocks		10,000 00
Due from National Banks		225,881 74
Due from other banks and bankers		4,101 01
Banking-house		175,000 00
Cash items (including stamps)		171,933 62
Exchanges for Clearing-house		741,817 47
Bills of other National Banks		41,812 93
Specie		35,316 35
Legal-tender notes		683,700 14
Three per cent. certificates		1,790,000 00
Total		$9,747,085 34

CR.—LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		1,300,434 73
Interest		1,118 16
Premium account		233,280 28
Circulating notes received from Comptroller		900,000 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		7,901 00
Individual deposits	$5,918,438 28	
Certified checks	49,380 04	5,967,818 32
United States deposits		48,634 10
Due to National Banks		210,798 06
Due to other banks and bankers		3,929 80
Dividends unpaid		81,771 79
Total		$9,747,085 34

I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1869. WM. J. HASCALL, Notary Public, City and County New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$1,454,124 45
Commercial Paper	$471,641 68	
Demand Loans	876,510 63	
Other overdue and suspended paper	27,876 49	
Indebtedness of Directors	78,095 65	
Overdrafts		69,180 85
Furniture and Fixtures		5,197 92
Premium on Government Bonds		27,000 00
Cash items, including Revenue Stamps		41,350 50
Current Expenses		22,218 60
Taxes paid		38,450 68
Rent		7,337 50
Exchanges for Clearing-house		5,316,154 17
Due from National Banks		72,230 37
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		1,036,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits		250,000 00
Circulating Notes of other National Banks		1,249 00
Specie		107,964 65
Fractional Currency, including nickels		4,824 91
Legal-tender Notes	$447,243 00	
Three per cent. Certificates	490,000 00	937,243 00
Total		$9,470,486 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Circulating notes		912,737 00
Individual deposits (including uncollected checks)		6,695,614 18
Due to National Banks		510,424 33
Due to other banks and bankers		13,143 89
United States deposits		62,155 90
Dividends unpaid		525 00
Profit and loss		275,846 30
Total		$9,470,486 60

I, J. H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1869. E. F. HYDE, Notary Public, in and for the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 44 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,247, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock; also, $100 Five-twenty United States Bond, No. 62,753, second series, 1862. All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payments and transfer thereon. MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO. NEW-YORK, No. 44 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868. HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868. THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York. N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

$40,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, AND other sums to lend at 7 per cent. on bond and mortgage; leasehold and second mortgages wanted. Apply, 11 to 2 daily, R. SALTONSTALL, No. 49 Wall-st., Room No. 26.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c. Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK in New-York, in the State of New-York, Jan. 4, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,452,598 76
Overdrafts		1,293 71
United States Bonds to secure circulation		220,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand		168,250 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		211,191 60
Due from approved Associations in New-York		10,919 38
Banking-house		44,120 04
Current expenses	$10,483 76	
Taxes paid	16,839 05	27,322 81
Premiums		12,164 62
Cash items (including stamps)		22,650 93
Exchanges for Clearing-house		118,453 43
Bills of other National Banks		21,358 00
Bills of other banks		317 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		10,401 74
Specie—viz.: coin	$10,634 07	
Gold Treasury Notes	25,180 00	35,814 07
Legal-tender Notes		307,815 00
Three per cent. certificates		90,000 00
Total		$2,773,871 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$600,000 00
Surplus Fund		250,000 00
Discount		13,789 83
Interest		29,491 40
Profit and Loss		69,479 45
Circulating Notes		195,720 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		16,625 00
Individual Deposits	$1,577,348 37	
Certified Checks	21,417 03	1,598,765 40
Total		$2,773,871 08

I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1869. FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public, New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$687,624 99
Overdue paper	$7,281 90	
Indebtedness of Directors	32,605 79	
United States Bonds to secure circulation		280,000 00
Due from National Banks		2,029 15
Banking-house		60,000 00
Other Real Estate		4,363 00
Current Expenses		74 75
Premiums		19,000 00
Cash items, including Revenue Stamps		37,015 37
Exchange for Clearing-house		60,558 70
Bills of other National Banks		16,174 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)		14,415 60
Specie		6,018 85
Legal Tender Notes		236,985 00
Total		$1,424,234 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$250,000 00
Surplus and Profits		26,931 44
Circulation		249,400 00
Individual Deposits		776,301 96
Exchanges from Clearing-house		101,926 41
Dividends unpaid		9,675 00
Total		$1,424,234 81

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1869. WM. BROWER, Notary Public City and County of New York.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy. Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868. By order of the Board of Directors. FRS. SIMS, Cashier. This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at its Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 158 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

WANTED—LOAN $30,000 TO $50,000 ON IMPROVED first-class real estate. Address Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868. The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869. DIVIDEND. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th day of January, instant. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st. On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto. ANDREW MILLS, President. JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary. Nov. 1, 1868.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869. AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869. DIVIDEND NO. 9.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand. By order, E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 31, 1868. A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1869. JAMES F. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. corner of Liberty-st. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 12th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary. JAN. 5, 1869.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES No. 10 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869. EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of two (2) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12. A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax. GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868. FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. (free) to stockholders of record at this date, payable on and after the 15th January. New-York stock will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for a period of sixty days, and thereafter only at the Company's office, Watertown. J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1868. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of Twenty per Cent., payable at their office in this City on the 12th day of January, 1869, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868. THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox. The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 18, 1869. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868. A DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 18th day of January, 1869. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th prox. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868. A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868. DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st. Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869. Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000. ANDREW MILLS, President. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary. Nov. 1, 1868.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,336,736 53.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868. THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870. E. J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax. Interest begins the first of every month. Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st. SAMUEL NEWBY, President. JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent. interest, free of tax, up to $5,000. PETER M. DINGEE, President. WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868. The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months. HARRISON HALL, President. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. *N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.*

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.) DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS. Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869. An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock. GEORGE RICARD, President. WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868. INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January. Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York, (Opposite Cooper Institute.) 1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit. DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART. FREE NIGHT CLASSES. The course of twelve lectures on "Chemistry Applied to the Arts," by Prof. CHARLES S. STONE, will be commenced on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the chemical lecture-room, on the fourth floor, and will be continued on each WEDNESDAY EVENING until completed. Subject—*The Metals and their More Important Compounds.* The course of instruction on *The Science of Government* will be given by M. RICHARD LEVERSON, Esq., by the Socratic method of question and answer, in the music hall, in the fourth story, commencing on THURSDAY, the 21st January, at 7½ P. M., and on each successive MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENING until completed. The Inaugural Address will be given in the great hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st January, at 8 P. M. Admission free. Tickets for either course can be had on application at the office during the day and evening of the present week. Casual visitors will always be admitted before 7½ P. M. without ticket. The regular free course of Scientific Lectures to the working classes will be continued on every SATURDAY EVENING, in the great hall, until next April. The lecture for Jan. 9 will be given by Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS. Subject—*The Horse.* Tickets can be had, gratis, at Van Nostrand's, No. 192 Broadway, at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the office and reading-room of the Institute. The free Gallery of Art is open day and evening. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855, Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau, To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent and exchange School properties. Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE. All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. Four vacancies after the Holidays. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two Terms, beginning Feb. 22 and Sept. 13, 1869. The Resident Professors are THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Application may be made for Circulars or further information to either of the Resident Professors.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 116th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. KINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 5TH-AV., UNION-SQUARE and Broadway to 9th-st., a lady's GOLD WATCH, newest style, Vevay Swiss make; monogram on the back, J.S.W. Reward $20, when returned to No. 1 West 19th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS EINSTEIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM DALE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK H. REED, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE — day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDGAR L. PIERSON, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, District of New-Jersey. JAN. 7, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. CROCKETT and CHRISTIAN F. SCHRAMME, bankrupts.—No. 1,611.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph D. Crockett and Christian F. Schramme, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 23 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1869. ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O. QUIGLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John O. Quigley, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1868. d24-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS BACH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Elias Bach, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and the 29th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. CHAS. H. SMITH, Solicitor, No. 243 Broadway. d24-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Chatham Four Corners, the 31st day of December, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY L. HANOR, of Ghent, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES T. SHUFELT, Assignee, &c., Chatham Four Corners, N. Y. d31-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Chatham Four Corners, the 21st day of December, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES R. ALLEN, of Chatham Four Corners, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Assignee, &c., Chatham Four Corners, N. Y. d24-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HORATIO DORR, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 251 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. d31-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH SCHNITGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th January, 1869. ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEELER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—James M. Wheeler, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th January, 1869. ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE F. HILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George F. Hill, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway. THOMAS L. SNEAD, Attorney, &c., No. 42 Exchange-place. d24-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BILLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James T. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Billing, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868. HERMAN V. BALDWIN, Assignee. d31-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EZRA WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their election as assignees of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1869. WM. R. WOODIN, DAN. W. GUERNSEY. ja7-law3wTh*

NO. 1,912.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Strauss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. ja7-law3wTh*

NO. 1,873.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz Frank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. ja7-law3wTh*

NO. 1,887.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOULDING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Goulding, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. ja7-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HUGH G. LAMBERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hugh G. Lambert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOSEPH W. VAIL, Assignee, No. 301 Washington-st., New-York City. ja7-law3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GOULD F. RAYMOND, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM VALK and JAMES S. VALK, of the City, County and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK F. CORNELL, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 6, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK SHABEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mark Shaben, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ADOLPH L. SANGER, Solicitor for Petitioner, No. 243 Broadway. d31-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LEVY, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham Levy in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of December, 1868. d24-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. WESTERVELT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel P. Westervelt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1868. d24-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ ROSENBAUM and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Moritz Rosenbaum and Jacob H. Rosenbaum, of the City and County of New-York in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 6th of January, 1869. ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEALER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Frederick S. Comstock, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th January, 1869. ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving, with trap-block, Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets.

Second—For laying crosswalk from southeast to the southwest corner of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—For filling sunken lots between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

Fourth—For paving, with trap-block, Fifty-seventh street, from First to Second-avenue.

Fifth—For paving, with stone-blocks, Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, with branches, and in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Seventh—For flagging sidewalks in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street.

Eighth—For flagging sidewalks in Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branch in Seventieth-street.

Tenth—For flagging sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—For flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—For setting curb and gutter-stones, and flagging sidewalks in East-street, from Broome to Grand-street.

Thirteenth—For building sewer in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—For flagging sidewalks at numbers four hundred and twenty-three and four hundred thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—For building sewers in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, with connecting branches in Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth-street, to the extent of half the block on both sides of the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Greenwich-street and the southerly side of Morton-street to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly and southwesterly corners of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—Lots known as ward numbers five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and sixty-four, on block number one hundred and nine, bounded by Broadway, Sixty-third street, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Sixth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street; also both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and the southerly side of Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also the southerly side of Sixty-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly.

Seventh—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fiftieth-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street.

Eighth—The southerly side of Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street; also both sides of Seventieth, Seventy-first, and the southerly side of Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Tenth—The easterly side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—The westerly side of East-street, from Grand to Broome-street.

Thirteenth—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—Lots known as numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—Both sides of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fortieth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, Board of Assessors. OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 5, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE REformed Dutch Church, of Harlem, under the authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains interred in their cemetery, bounded by 1st-av., 124th and 125th sts., to St. Michael's Cemetery, commencing about the 1st of March next. Persons having friends interred therein, who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply, on or before that date, at the office of T. C. FREEBORN, Sexton of said church, in 3d-av., near 121st-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York on or before the 31st day of January next. Dated New-York, July 31, 1868. HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, Executors. au8-law6mTh*

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT EASTERN ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CONNEXION
MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for Continental travel will leave Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....LEGRAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....FOUCHE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
FRANCE.....DUCRESS.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $80.

One dollar per cubic foot for baggage.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent, will find it a saving by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 69 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
ASIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
NOVA SCOTIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10

Chief Cabin Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Cabin Cabin Passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
ACADIA.....Jan. 9 BRITANNIA.....Jan. 30
TICONDEROGA.....Jan. 16 UNITED KINGDOM.....Feb. 6
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 23 EUROPA.....Feb. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
HENRIETTA.....2,900 tons.....Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,965 tons.....Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $32, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA.....Jan. 7 TRIPOLI.....Jan. 28
ALEPPO.....Jan. 14 PALMYRA.....Feb. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP TROMPETOR
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by	45	St. John's, N. F., by	30
Branch Steamer		Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought now at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 30th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 4th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked there for San Francisco, Puget's Sound, Victoria, Mobile, Acapulco, and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. (if Sunday)

FOREST.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 16

Freight taken on as low terms as by other lines through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents.
E. H. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship SUNNY SIDE, 1,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, cor. SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 82 West-st.
Cabin passage $15.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North river.
Freight received until 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North river.
Freight received until 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND WEST.
PIONEER LINE.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and well known side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, R. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin rates reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, WINYARD & CO. Forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. I. F. TINKHAM, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. C. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. E. SLOCUM, March 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
H. B. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 20,
at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to
GEO. S. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precise, from Pier No. 4, North River.
ALABAMA.....Thursday, Jan. 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Thursday, Jan. 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.....Thursday, Jan. 21
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office.
GEO. S. HARTSON, President.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine sid-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. W. BARTLETT, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $45 currency, for freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. S. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River,
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows.....
Through rates and through bills of lading to Galveston, Indianola, Matagorda, Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. (if Sunday)

FOREST.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 16

Freight taken on as low terms as by other lines through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents.
E. H. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND SANDWICH.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEW PORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 8 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:35 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston by early forenoon hours.
T. LEFFINGWELL, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 77 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Save time as soon as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamship
CONNECTICUT, Capt. GEO. B. RUSS,
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 5 Astor House, and at Jacot's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, and on board.
J. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip, for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the joint resolution to set in further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 5 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the two years and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 28x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
2,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, calendered, measuring 28x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams of fine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 28x38 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SUPERFINE AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 25x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight and quality with the superfine 25x38 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—BOOK AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
3,000 reams Demy, 20x24 inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20x24 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
200 reams Cover Paper, measuring 22x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x30 inches.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPER, (to be of any required weights.)
3,000 reams Quarto Post, 8x10 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x21, or 17x28 inches.
3,000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
200 reams Cover Paper, measuring 22x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x30 inches.
CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR PRINTED BLANKS, (engine-sized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 20x26 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, measuring 22x26 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 45 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 3, 4, 5, and 6, not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or District Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The shipping of an inferior article in any of the classes or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract. Blank forms will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Ladin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. DeFrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING,
FORTIETH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1868.

The Joint Committee of Public Printing of the Fortieth Congress, third session, invite sealed proposals until the 14th of January, 1869, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, in accordance with the following section of an act approved July 20th, 1868:

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication at the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposal and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

The joint committee have adopted the present plan of publication in order to secure further information on the matter, and subsequently, after revision, in a quarto form, but they also invite propositions for publication in octavo form, the whole subject is to be laid before Congress for its final approval and action.

All proposals should embrace: First, the furnishing of a corps of reporters for each House, acceptable to the Committee on Printing, and sufficiently large to report the debates promptly.

Second—The publication of the debates in a daily paper, not confined to political matter, to be issued in time to be sent from Washington by the earliest mails leaving on the morning of its publication; the proposition to state the price per copy for the first 1,000, and for each thousand sent, including all changes, corrections and additions to matter put into type; also, the prices for the publication of portions or printed matter not reported; and also the weight, size and quality of the paper to be used.

The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each number of the paper so printed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Third—The manner and time of the reports so printed into quarto form, what, if any, extra charges for corrections and changes in the matter of this quarto edition on paper to be furnished by the Congressional printer, and the time and delivery for binding. The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each signature of the quarto edition so printed and delivered will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Fourth—Persons making proposals will state whether or not they propose to make any extra charges for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, representing the quarto edition, waiting for copy, or any other service connected with the reporting and publication of the debates; and if they do, to state what those charges will be, with the understanding that no claim will be made for remuneration or extra compensation in any shape beyond what is embraced in the proposals.

No proposal will be received unless accompanied with a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District Attorney, in the penalty of $25,000, that the bidders shall execute the work if the Joint Committee on Public Printing desire to make the contract with him or them, and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence, that the person or persons making it can command the necessary facilities, and are practically acquainted with the business of publishing.

The joint committee will furnish any desired information that they may possess concerning these proposals, on application to John D. DeFrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for the Publication of the Debates in Congress," and addressed to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Ladin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. DeFrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,500,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 44 miles of iron track, and of one bridging, 20,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle work, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and specifications of the same, dated December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications and proposals, will be ready for delivery at the above office on and after December 20, 1868.

All proposals will be addressed to Major Gen. Wm. Vien, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and endorsed "Proposals for Construction."

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 61 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ARRANGED FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, for one or more years, a suite of unfurnished rooms, for boarding purposes, by a family of four adults; two rooms on the first floor required; must be between Lexington and 6th avs., and 59th and 42d sts; terms must be stated. Address S., Box No. 3111 Post Office.

A REFINED FAMILY CAN BE FURNISHED first-class accommodations and attendance in a private family. Address Box No. 4,068 Post Office. Reference required. No. 134 West 126th-st. Unexceptionable location.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter (8 years old); front room, with bed-room adjoining; location between 42d and 52d sts.; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 1,360 Post Office.

NO. 50 WEST 15TH-ST.—A DESIRABLE second floor, (three rooms,) handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, to gentleman and their wives, or a family; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at fair prices; rooms large and well furnished: A 1 table, at No. 30 Great Jones-st.; front basement to rent for an office.

TO LET—NO. 72 6TH-AV., AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, consisting of parlor and two or more bedrooms, with restaurant of private table; also single rooms.

TO LET—NO. 71 6TH-AV., AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, consisting of parlor and two or more bedrooms, with restaurant or private table; also single rooms.

NO. 75 WEST 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 59 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, two handsomely furnished rooms, to a family or party of gentlemen, with first-class board. Reference required.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER DESIRE board in a genteel boarding house, between 14th and 34th sts. Best of reference required and given. Address Dr. L., Post Office Box No. 305.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 135.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, or single, with board, permanent or transient; private table if desired.

AT NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place, a single room on third floor, with grate; dinner at 6 o'clock.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let with board, at No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST., FURnished rooms and bedrooms, convenient for housekeeping, with or without board.

NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, may be had in desirable location, No. 100 West 31st-st.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY—THREE LARGE furnished rooms to let, without board, below 28th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD. rooms with board for gentlemen.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS BOARD. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on the 18th inst., for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the inspection of the Navy Agent:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
30 reams Fools-cap, 30 reams Regulation, 20 reams Letter, 30 reams Note, Papers (50) dozen Official, 200 dozen Letter and 500 dozen Note Envelopes; 200 sheets Tracing and 200 sheets Blotting Paper; 50 gross Steel Pens, 36 dozen Pen-holders, 6 dozen Penknives, 3 dozen blue Lead Pencils, 3 dozen Rubber, 3 dozen pints black ink, 6 dozen vials red Ink, 3 dozen Ink Erasers, 20 dozen camels' hair Pencils, 50 dozen metallic Rulers, 100 Erasers, 50 spools Taste, 4 ships' Seals, 8 pieces (or about 200 yards) white Muslin, 5 pieces Ravens' Duck, 30 pounds blue, 30 pounds red and 50 pounds white Lace Tinsel. All the above to conform with the samples, &c., to be seen at the Navigation Office in the Navy-yard, to be delivered without delay.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
200 gallons Fish Oil, to be delivered in tight and suitable vessels, to supply deficiencies under the contract of D. Babcock, on class No. 3, dated July 8, 1868.

2,000 pounds beef Tallow, *pure*, to be made from fresh fat, free from lime or other foreign substances; 56 pounds Castile Soap; 50 pounds Brushes—two brown Scrub, 10 pounds Cloth Brushes, 10 pounds Hair Brushes; 10 pounds C. C. Soap, best quality *material and manufacture*; 15 chaldrons Coke; 668 pounds Banca Tin; 19 boxes Tin Plates, I. C. 1x14 to X. X. 14x20, to be of the best chemical brand and to be free from copper; 1,000 pounds Bar Iron; 985 pounds Lead Pipe, ½ inch to 3 inches diameter; 3 pounds to 18 pounds per lineal foot, to be drawn and carefully bent; 50 pounds Lead for spluicing, to be free from seams or other defects; 2,832 pounds Sheet Lead, 5 pounds to 45 pounds per square foot, 7 to 16 feet long, 30 to 60 inches wide. Samples of articles under the contract of Alonzo A. Foster, on classes Nos. 43, 44, 64 and 83, dated July 8, 1868.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be considered for the advantage of the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the faithful performance of supplies awarded within twenty days. Blank forms, with further particulars, to be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed or not enveloped as required, or made in all respects to conform with this advertisement and blank forms furnished, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, COR. OF HOUSTON AND GRENNE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1869, for the erection of two frame buildings at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, of one and a half stories each, of the following dimensions: 26 ft. x17 ft. and 26 ft. x75 ft., each building having a porch front and rear.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office.

Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give guarantee (two responsible sureties) for the faithful completion of the work.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Payment will be made when the work is completed, upon the acceptance of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton.

By order of RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qmr. Gen. U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

MISS M. GREGG,
No. 19 5th-av.,
In consequence of retiring from business will offer
for the remainder of this month,
at greatly reduced prices,
the balance of her stock;
consisting of CLOAKS,
IN VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH and
PLUSH,
WALKING SUITS IN COLORED VELVET,
SILK and
WOOLEN GOODS,
and a few OPERA CLOAKS.

Also, a great variety of CLOTHS, VELVETS, THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, FRINGES, GALOONS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
GREAT SACRIFICE—J. B. TERRY HAVING CONCENTRATED HIS IMMENSE AND CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE FURS, AT HIS UPTOWN STORE, IS NOW OFFERING THEM AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING GOODS.
THE PRICES WILL ASTONISH YOU.
J. B. TERRY,
No. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

A STRAKHAN FURS AND MINK FURS at half-price; great bargains in Furs of all kinds: Ermine Furs, half-price; Velvet Bonnets and Velvet Hats; Children's Furs.
L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, up-stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AT AUCTION.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Book Salerooms and Art Galleries,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Private collection of
Theological and Miscellaneous Books, embracing many very valuable works on the Fathers, Councils, Commentators, Ecclesiastical Divinity, &c., also, in History, Biography, Belles-lettres, &c. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, Jan. 8, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salerooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, plated ware, China, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.; also two-seat sleigh and harness, in good order.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—To-morrow, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Liberty-st., a small assortment of first-class furniture, worthy the notice of buyers. Catalogues at sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
J. BOGART WILL SELL COFFEE, FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the store-house, Nos. 105 and 108 Gautevoort-st., 88 barrels of coffee, ground, in good order, sold for cash.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 123 Church-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of dry goods belonging to the estate of Mr. J. Friedman, of Brooklyn, now in bankruptcy, by order of E. J. HOOKER, Esq., Assignee.
MOSES J. FRIEDMAN, ABRAHAM J. FRIEDMAN, comprising the firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIFTY BARRELS CIDER BRANDY, warranted strictly pure New-York State, high proof. Also 15 bushels new white seeds.
MINER & BESSOR, No. 61 Pearl-st.

CHOICE CLEAR ICE—WARRANTED TO keep a week or more during warm weather, will be six cents per hundred pounds by A. D. GORDON, corner of Greenwich and Warren-sts.

CHOICE CLEAR ICE SECURED BY THE CHARTER OF THE CITY ICE COMPANY, 1868.
JAMES RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 61 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES
SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
at CALVIN WITTE'S Carriage Warerooms,
Corner of Grand and Centre-sts.
Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE LARGE BAY Horses, 15 to 17 hands high, 6 to 7 years old; fit for coach or span of any size; very valuable sound and kind, at No. 220 Delancey-st., small gate.

FOR SALE—BLACK MARE, 8 YEARS old; 15 hands; very built; near 2:40 trotter; sound and kind, fit for coach, truck, or any kind of work; price, $300; well worth $500. Apply at No. 413 East 19th-st.

A CHEAP HORSE FOR SALE.—MUST be sold for some price to-day. Inquire at No. 6 9th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, HORSE, truck and harness. Apply to SLANCHARD & CO., No. 365 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DOUBLE AND SINGLE trucks, covered and open express wagons and buggies, of every description, at No. 23 3d-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations in a small private family—one as cook, washer and ironer, and can make good bread; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; can both give good City reference; they would like to go together. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by the bottle; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 45 Elizabeth-st., Working woman's Home.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as good cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; is willing to assist in chamber work; has got the very best City reference from her last place. Call for one day at No. 315 East 35th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, housekeepers of all nations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; best of City and country reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 228 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress by the day, week or month; can cut and make children's clothing; terms moderate. Call, or address a note, No. 232 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable woman, (Irish Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid, or to wait at table. Excellent character from present employer. Apply to BRIDGET, No. 126 East 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG women, situations; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine laundress; the other as waitress, or would take a laundress' place; have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 319 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly; understands all kinds of meats, pastry and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 283 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; is a good cook and baker;

ALBANY.

Proceedings in the Legislature Yesterday.

Discussion in the Senate on the Railroad Quarrels.

Bills Introduced Concerning the Excise Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1869.

Both Houses of the Legislature convened promptly at 11 o'clock this morning, and both adjourned a little after 12.

Senator BEACH called up his resolution referring to the Railroad Committee the inquiry into the issue of new stock by the directors of various railroads of the State, with instructions to report what legislation, if any, is needed to protect *bona fide* stockholders. The resolution elicited considerable debate. Senator CAMPBELL, of the Railroad Committee, thought it should go to the Judiciary Committee for the reason, first, that the Railroad Committee was already overworked, and second, that the inquiry would resolve itself into a simple legal question. Senator HALE was opposed to courting any participation in a fight that had defiled everybody who had engaged in it, and thought it would be time enough for the Senate to join in these railroad quarrels when the subject was brought before them by some of the aggrieved parties. As long as the stockholders were satisfied with the management of their directors, it was not incumbent upon the Senate to interfere. Mr. CREAMER thought otherwise; these railroad quarrels had become a public scandal; they had disgraced the Courts, both Federal and State, and the Legislature, which was above Courts and Judges, was the proper body to apply the remedy. The discussion ended in the adoption of the resolution as offered.

The Assembly transacted little business beyond adopting a resolution to adjourn to-morrow until Wednesday of next week, in which the Senate will doubtless concur. A few bills were noticed, among them one by Mr. HARTMAN, of New-York, for an amendment to the Excise law. Its provisions are in the main like the bill of Senator CREAMER noticed yesterday. The Assembly committees will not be announced till the latter part of next week—some say not until after the Senatorial fight is over—and until they are announced the House will not be in condition to proceed to business.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The Senatorial fight continues to be the all-engrossing subject of discussion inside and outside the Legislature. The hotels are crammed with lobbyists, who all take a hand in the fight on one side or the other, each hoping to turn up on the winning side, and thus secure aid for his future lobbying schemes. The Fenton men still maintain the assurance with which they started out, and their leader has taken a parlor at the Delavan House as a more convenient rendezvous for his friends. But he has a host of bitter enemies working against him, and the stories that are circulated of his duplicity and double-dealing, breaches of faith and downright lying would fill a large volume. It would appear from the common talk about him, that he had made promises to nearly every Republican in the State, and had kept faith with no one but REUBEN E. FENTON. MORGAN's friends are not so blustering and voluble as their opponents, but they claim to have great strength in reserve, which will show itself when the proper time comes. Their candidate receives far less abuse from those who were once his friends that FENTON does, and appears to have made fewer pledges that he was unable to redeem. Third candidates are occasionally spoken of—among them GEORGE WM. CURTIS, GRISWOLD, ROBERTS, WOODFORD and others; but FENTON and MORGAN still continue the chief figures in the canvass. Judge DAVIS, who was thought by some to have a contingent position in the ring of candidates, has formally withdrawn, and simultaneously therewith HORACE GREELEY made his appearance in the legislative halls. Whether he is to take DAVIS' place, or simply act as bottle-holder to FENTON, is the anxious query of the lobby just at present.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

There are a score or more of tolerably fat offices to be filled by Gov. HOFFMAN, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." First and foremost is the Health Officer of New-York, worth all the way from $20,000 to $100,000 a year. Then there are ten or a dozen Harbor Masters, thirteen or fourteen Port Wardens, a Port Captain, several Canal Appraisers, &c. The Senate, being in a Republican majority of two, is not likely to give its "advice" in favor of the appointment of a Democrat, unless that advice is paid for and paid for handsomely. Hence, the anxiety to know who, if anybody, is for sale. The Democrats no less than the Republicans are anxious on this point—the former perhaps even more than the latter. Assuming (not a rash assumption, I hope) that no Republican will sell his advice for filthy lucre, one of two things must necessarily follow; either the present incumbents of these various fat offices must hold over, or else there must be some trading done. Now, HOFFMAN, it is said, is opposed to all trading or trafficking, bartering or bargaining with the enemy. His motto is total non-intercourse. He wants to stand on his dignity—the dignity of a new Governor who has an ambitious eye to the Presidency. But Tammany wants the spoils and will have them, as they can only be had by trading, the Governor must drop dignity and turn trader. Traffic he must, and it will be an interesting employment for men who have nothing else to do to watch the terms of the bargain, as they develop themselves during the coming session of the Legislature. Tammany is willing to trade off all the other berths for that of Health Officer, and as Dr. SWINBURNE could not get the confirmation of the Senate last year, when appointed by a Republican Governor, it looks as though he might be the first man sacrificed to the necessities of the situation.

S.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CREAMER—Relative to the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Police.

By Mr. FOLGER—To submit to the people the Constitution proposed by the late Convention.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Conferring certain powers on the Board of Education of Syracuse.

By Mr. HALE—To amend existing laws relative to bribery.

By Mr. MURPHY—Incorporating the Fulton Market Fish Mongers' Association.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To repeal the act relative to bridges over the Croton River, in Westchester County, passed in 1851.

By Mr. NICKS—Dividing the County of Steuben.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amending the act incorporating the New-York Bridge Company.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. HALE—Of citizens of Clinton and Essex Counties for State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Of citizens of Oneida County for the repeal of acts pertaining to the National Guard.

By Mr. MORRIS—To increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREWLEY—Relating to evidence in criminal prosecutions.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Authorizing the City of Syracuse to issue bonds and take stock in the Syracuse Northern, and Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad.

By Mr. HUBBARD—Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-third and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. PIERCE—Providing an amendment to the Constitution of the State respecting the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals and their term of office.

By Mr. TWEED—To amend an act entitled, "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relative to public instruction."

By Mr. GRAHAM—Authorizing the village of Middletown to issue bonds on tape stock in the Oswego Midland Railroad.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To amend the charter of the East India Telegraph Company.

RAILROAD STOCK.

On motion of Senator BEACH the resolution offered by him yesterday was taken from the table, directing the Railroad Committee to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the issue of stock by the Central and Hudson River Railroads, and report what action, if any, is necessary to protect the rights of *bona fide* stockholders in railroad corporations.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Lost by yeas 11, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. TWEED the resolution was amended by instructing the Committee to report in thirty days. The resolution was then adopted, the Lieutenant-Governor giving the casting vote.

A concurrent resolution relating to adjournment was received from the Assembly and tabled.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor, transmitting the annual reports of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, the Metropolitan Police Board, the Inspector in Chief of Steam Boilers, the Niagara Frontier Police Board, and the Board of Health of the Metropolitan Sanitary District. Ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. RICHMOND—The petition of FREDERICK ZIMMER, claiming a seat in the Sixth Assembly District of New-York.

By Mr. HARTMAN—The petition of JAMES MCKEEVER, claiming a seat in the Fourteenth District of New-York.

By Mr. RICHMOND—The petition of ALEXANDER MCLEOD, claiming a seat in the Thirteenth District. Also JOHN V. GRIDLEY, claiming a seat in Eleventh District of New-York.

By Mr. JOHN B. DAVIS—The petition of WILLET N. HAWKINS, claiming the seat of JOHN DECKER, of Richmond County.

Mr. ROOT presented several petitions for State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BEMUS—

Whereas, Large additions have been made from time to time to the capital stock of the Hudson River Railroad Company, the New-York Central Railroad Company and the Erie Railroad Company, and as grave doubts exist as to the right of the said companies to increase their capital stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a special Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of investigating all the facts and circumstances connected with such issues of stock, with power to send for persons and papers, and with directions to report what, if any, legislation is necessary to protect the rights of stockholders in railroad corporations, and to prevent the secret issue of stock therein.

A debate arising the resolution was tabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Authorizing the New-York Produce Exchange to increase the amount of its capital stock.

By Mr. RICH—Amending the charter of the village of Akron, Erie County.

By Mr. LA BAU—To amend the act incorporating the People's Savings Bank.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Incorporating the Loan and Security Bank of Brooklyn.

By Mr. SKEELS—To amend the act relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fresh-water fish.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—To better regulate the sales of intoxicating liquors in the Metropolitan Police District.

The bill proposes to amend the Metropolitan Excise law by vesting the exclusive power to grant licenses for the sale of beer, wines and liquors at retail, in the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn under such restrictions as the Common Council may prescribe. In the Counties of Westchester and Richmond the Boards of Supervisors shall have exclusive power to grant licenses.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To amend the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York.

This bill proposes that the Board of Excise may grant licenses to persons of good character to retail liquors on the following terms: For a license for the sale of malt liquors, $25; for hotels with fifty lodgers, $5[illegible]; with one hundred or more rooms, $250. All drinking places to be closed at midnight on Saturday.

Mr. ALLABEN introduced a bill empowering the New-York Stock Exchange Company to increase their capital to $350,000.

Mr. LA BAU's bill proposes to permit the People's Savings Bank of New-York to receive deposits from trustees, guardians, and others, and to pay interest thereon at the same rate as allowed to general depositors; also allowing the bank to loan money on bond and mortgage in the same manner as other institutions are allowed.

A concurrent resolution to adjourn from Thursday to Wednesday, the 13th, was passed.

Adjourned.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORRO CASTLE FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana Jan. 2, reached this port yesterday. Purser ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Affairs in Havana—Revolutionary Demonstrations—Progress of the Insurrection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

The letter published in the TIMES of the 24th ult., in which I gave a conversation between Gen. LERSUNDI and Mr. MORALES LEMUS, has caused quite an excitement among Cubans and Spaniards. I have not heard whether Mr. LEMUS himself denies the correctness of the conversation, but some of his friends are very loud in denouncing the conversation as an impossibility, because they claim that Mr. LEMUS has been an abolitionist for over thirty years. Very prominent and reliable Cuban gentlemen, however, sympathizers with the revolution, assure me, on the other hand, that they have known Mr. LEMUS for the same length of time and have never heard him express any opinion in regard to slavery. Another bombshell has been a pamphlet by Mr. JOSE MARIA ZAYAS, hitherto a big gun in the Cuban camp, entitled "The Future of Cuba," in which the author takes strong ground against the revolution, stating, among other things, "Shall we be able to free ourselves from the fate of St. Domingo, Hayti, Mexico, &c.? Those who think so are dreaming." The *Diario* and *Prensa* find a great deal to praise in the pamphlet, because it leans toward Spain. Mr. ZAYAS is one of the ex-editors of the *Siglo*, and has been always looked upon as one of the most talented of Cubans, who now give him quite a different position, and, owing to a recent illness of that gentleman, have had little difficulty in circulating the report that he is suffering from softening of the brain.

FEMALE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The burial of young CEPEDA, which has been the grand political demonstration of the Cubans, and of which you will find a detailed account below, has convinced me that fully three-fourths of the Cubans, if not more, are earnest in their desire to shake off the privilege of being governed by Spaniards. The Cuban ladies in particular, who, as a general rule, are so mild and amiable, that a stranger considers them very indolent, are aroused and contributing funds, and inciting the men to join the Revolutionists. I should not be surprised to hear of a company of Cuban ladies taking the field; they are undoubtedly as determined, if not more so, than the majority of their male fellow citizens. Instances are known where ladies in male apparel have joined and fought in the ranks of the insurrectionists.

GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Cubans seem to have taken a leaf from the French political volume, and to have studied with considerable advantage the tactics of the French oppositionists as displayed over the grave of BAUDIN. The most significant demonstration that Havana has ever witnessed took place last Thursday, astonishing the demure propriety of the loyal Spaniards, and appealing with a silent eloquence to the sympathies of all whose humanity had not been dried up and withered by the fierce fires of prejudice and partisan feeling. CAMILO CEPEDA, a young man belonging to one of the first families of the District of Santo Espiritu, was arrested some time ago by the Government authorities for connivance with the revolution, and being brought to this city was lodged in the Royal Prison. Poor fellow! death shortened the time of his captivity, and a few days ago his body was taken from the prison to the Monserrate Church. What shall be said of the charity of the parish priest who refused to receive his body, grounding his refusal on the fact that the deceased was a rebel, and that no rebel could profane his church. What language is strong enough to denounce the vindictiveness of a minister of religion which declares forgiveness of injuries one of its fundamental principles of belief, following even to the grave and desecrating the halo of its sanctity by conduct that would have disgraced Hottentots? The body having been refused admission by the Christian (?) pastor of Monserrate was taken to the *"Yglesia de la Salud,"* (Church of Health,) where it remained from 6 o'clock on the night of the 30th until 8:30 on the morning of the 31st. An immense crowd of people collected in the vicinity of the church, and over seventy private carriages were in readiness to accompany the body to its last resting place in the general cemetery. A splendid hearse was in waiting to receive the body as it came out of the church, but the intimate friends of the deceased refused to allow it to be born thus, and the body was carried on the shoulders of friends and sympathizers, through the streets to the burial ground, the empty hearse forming part of the vast procession. After starting, between seventy and eighty carriages fell into the ranks of the funeral cortege, followed by some 1,500 persons on foot, which number was increased to 5,000 before reaching the cemetery; for as the procession moved slowly, the Cubans joined it by hundreds. The affair electrified everybody, and the Spanish element gaped wide-mouthed in surprise at this last, grand, silent tribute to the virtues and political principles of the dead. When the funeral reached the cemetery, one of the Police Guard attempted to impede the entrance of the immense crowd, but soon he slunk off completely abashed, and the vast assembly entered the precincts of the burial ground, and afterwards separated as peaceably as they came. An immense number of respectably attired negroes attended the funeral, and many contended for the honor of carrying the coffin. Strange to say, the newspapers have made no reference to this imposing funeral and the opportunity seized by the Cubans to give expression to their sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence.

THE SITUATION.

The military situation in the insurrectionary districts has undergone very little change since my last, and if I may except an engagement between the revolutionists and Spaniards, some seven leagues from Puerto Principe, in which the former were, according to Government accounts, badly defeated and routed, with a loss of 150 killed and wounded and a considerable quantity of war material, nothing has occurred of sufficient importance to warrant its narration here.

QUASIMODO.

Affairs in Matanzas—Speculations as to Revolutionary Plans—Rumors of Important Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MATANZAS, Friday, Jan. 1, 1869.

Ever since the departure of VALMASEDA from San Miguel on the 20th December, there has been a comparative lull in military matters. The interest of the insurrection now hinges on his movement. If he succeeds, and enters Boyamo, the rebellion, though by no means crushed, will have lost that balance and moral power which the possession of a fixed seat of Government gives. Your readers are no doubt aware that in the latter part of November Gen. VALMASEDA, at the head of a comparatively small column, started on his first "On to Boyamo" trip. Simultaneously with his movement, other bodies, under Col. BENEGASI and Cols. LONA and QUINOS, took up a line of march for the same objective point. Each column was driven back, or at least met with such formidable obstacles in the way that they were compelled to return, fagged, worn and with heavy loss, to their points of departure. The main body reached the coast at Nuevitas, having sustained a severe check at Alta Gracias. After the failure of this combined movement operations were limited to desultory fights at Morou, Cobre, Leopiche, and other points, which, though they kept the spirit of either party alive, resulted in nothing decisive. The rebels kept and keep Santiago de Cuba, Manzanilla, and Puerto Principe in a state of siege, and seem to be securing the country, more to pick up stray parties of Government troops than to gather recruits, provisions, or to accomplish anything which might have a powerful bearing on the end in view. We are, of course, totally in the dark as to the plans of the insurgents. Their movements are wrapped in mystery, and as all news from them comes through the Spanish lines, and is filtered through an official censorship, no special reliability can be placed on them. The underground railway, though at work daily, is entitled to little more credence. Rumors are plentiful and "reliable men"—black as well as white—are numerous enough to satisfy a sensation editor. I was told by a Cuban the other day, with an air of great mystery, that the rebels numbered about 24,000 armed men, besides a multitude of camp followers and unarmed braves waiting for the first fight to don the armor of their dead enemies; that CESPEDES had lately held a grand review at Boyamo, at which 15,000 men were under arms; that a body of 300 Cubans from the Western Department had landed at Guanaja; that 100 Americans, with a large number of guns and munitions, had disembarked at some unknown point on the north side, and so on *ad infinitum*. Reports are as numerous, contradictory and impossible as our grapevine dispatches of Virginia memory. If it be true, however, that CESPEDES did hold a review, no matter what number of men composed it, it shows that the rebels have made at least one important step forward, in recognizing the necessity of having the semblance of an organized force. Their late operations have been of the most ultra guerrilla character, and have resulted in nothing more than a continual harrassing and annoying of the Spanish columns. It is true that they caused the combined November movement to come to grief, but they can never succeed except by annihilating the Government troops in pitched battles. Roving parties, acting under irresponsible leaders, and not directing their efforts to the accomplishment of some defined object, are as great a burden to the country over which they move as they can be a terror to the enemy. With the Government, the objective point is clear—it must be Boyamo, the capital; whereas with the rebels, the necessities of the case point to the enemy's army in the field as the prize for which they are to struggle. That they need a port for the introduction of the munitions of war is evident, but it is equally clear that they cannot hold a port against the navy, even after having taken it. They have few pieces of artillery and cannot be very rich in either powder or ball. In a recent sally of the Spanish garrison at Manzanilla, they drove the advance of the besieging force back and captured from them two pieces of cannon, one of which is a curiosity and reflects no small credit on the ingenuity of the rebels. It is of the size and shape of a 12-pounder howitzer, but made of wood and secured by broad bands of iron. In the interior it is lined with copper, and apparently had stood several discharges. Before the Spaniards took it, however, it had been burst, probably by an over charge. The other piece was of antique mould, which had probably seen service in olden wars. They were both carried off to the city by the Spaniards, when they withdrew, and have been sent to Havana as trophies.

Gen. VALMASEDA, as I have said, set out from San Miguel on the 20th, with the head of his column turned toward Boyamo. San Miguel is a small place a few miles from Nuevitas, and is the point where he has been resting since the battle of Alta Gracias. It is distant from Boyamo, by the road, 71 leagues, or 213 miles. His journey lies through the town of Las Tunas, where he will probably be joined by the garrison. A supporting column is to start, also, from Holquin, and possibly a demonstration in force from Manzanilla. It is difficult, in fact impossible, to arrive at a correct estimate of his force; but, in view of the garrisons that must be left at Havana, Matanzas, Manzanilla, St. Jago de Cuba, Cardenas and the other ports, he cannot have more than 5,000 troops of the line. There may, perhaps, be also 2,000 or 3,000 volunteers, so that his entire column cannot number more than 7,500 men, of whom three-fourths are effective. Three days ago he was reported to be at Las Aunas, about fifty miles from Boyamo. Although he has gotten thus far, the worst part of his journey is yet to be passed over. Before him, crossing his path, is the river Jalado, and, five miles farther, the main river Canto, of which the Jalado is a branch. These rivers are not very deep, and may be forded in certain places, but they could be made a formidable obstacle, if the rebels appreciate fully the advantages which they give. A small expedition was recently sent from St. Iago de Cuba up the Canto River, with orders to penetrate as far into the interior as possible. The expedition consisted solely of the light draft steamer *Dauuft*, carrying on board a company armed with needle guns, besides her usual complement of artillerists. The object was, no doubt, to explore the way up to the neighborhood of where VALMASEDA would be compelled to cross, as well as to put themselves in communication with him, and to give him the protection of her heavy guns in transferring his army to the south bank. If such was the object, however, it was not accomplished.

After ascending the river for a short distance they discovered a redoubt of the rebels, manned by about sixty men and armed with an iron piece and a small mortar. Fire was opened at once on it, and the insurgents were prevented from using the cannon. From the mortar they threw a stone weighing about twenty-five pounds, striking the vessel and starting one or more of her planks. The volleys from the needle guns, however, soon stopped all firing on the part of the Cubans, and they were forced to lie close under cover of the work. The Spanish commander states that he would have landed and occupied the redoubt, but "his ammunition happening to give out," he was compelled to drop down the river. The whole story reads like one of your myriad gunboat encounters during the late war, especially the failure in the supply of ammunition.

This is the last movement, of which we are informed, which bears upon the Valmaseda expedition. The next news which reaches us will announce either its failure or success. The rebels seem to have desisted from their ubiquitous raids. And for their own good it is to be hoped that they are concentrating so as to present a bold and organized front to the invader. The roads leading to Boyamo, from all directions, are reported to be obstructed by felled trees, wide and deep ditches and uptorn bridges. It is a splendid country for guerrilla fighting. The roads are narrow and the forests dense, and the underbrush impenetrable, except to a practiced woodsman. Wherever the obstructions referred to above are thickest and most difficult to be avoided, the rebels locate their ambuscades and pour a heavy well-directed fire upon the enemy while they are entangled in the meshes which they have laid.

In the immediate vicinity of this place there have been no uprisings of any importance. A faint effort was made at Jaguey Grande, but resulted in nothing. The people are all in a ferment, but it expends itself in devout prayers that the rebellion will succeed. The stalwart men of the East, the small planters, the herdsmen, and the *guajiros* of the mountains must bear the brunt of the war. In this rich cane-growing portion of the island where the slave-wealth is almost entirely concentrated, there are too many conflicting interests at work to permit men to embark fully in a movement which may result in the imposition of utter poverty on those who are now wealthy. All Cubans sympathize, more or less, with the effort for freedom which their brothers are making, but they are slow to move, and there is now no probability of an outbreak in the West.

This morning placards appeared posted on various houses in the city bearing expressions in favor of a free Cuba annexed to Spain. Little notice has been taken, however, of this demonstration. There is scarcely wonder expressed to know who did it.

Commercial matters very dull. Weather unfavorable and receipts short. Quotations nominal, 7¼a. No. 12 clayed, and 7s. to 7⅞s. for fair to good refining.

YUMURI.

The College of William and Mary, in Virginia—Application for Aid.

UNION PLACE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, }
Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Presuming on the interest you took some months ago in the restoration of the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., I ask you to give a place in the NEW-YORK TIMES to this communication, intended to set forth the present condition and necessities of the institution. "The destruction," so says Gen. MEADE, "of the buildings of William and Mary College by our troops was not only unnecessary and unauthorized, but one of those deplorable acts of useless destruction which occur in all wars." Its losses during the late war exceeded those of any other Southern college. The liberality of some gentlemen, W. W. CORCORAN, of Washington, A. T. STEWART, W. E. DODGE, AUGUST BELMONT, ROBERT BONNER and others, in New-York and elsewhere, enabled the college authorities to begin last year the work of reconstruction.

The buildings are now considerably more than half finished, and may be fully prepared by the first of the next collegiate term. To effect this additional funds are required; and, notwithstanding the various and innumerable calls on the benevolence of New-York, I am obliged to make another appeal to it.

The importance to the cause of education, in the tide-water region of Virginia especially, of the interest I represent, forces me to ignore what scruples or delicacy I may have or feel. I venture to hope that this attempt to complete the restoration of a college, the oldest, excepting Harvard, in the United States, and the educator of a large proportion of our most distinguished national men will not prove vain, and, further, that the City of New-York, by giving her aid, will add to the distinction she deservedly enjoys as the fountain-head of so many noble charities and benefactions.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
President College of William and Mary.

The Epiphany—Observance of the Festival Yesterday.

The Feast of the Epiphany was solemnly observed yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal and Catholic Churches of this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. For 300 years the Christians of the East celebrated the Christmas on this day, as well as the manifestation of our Lord to His disciples—the event to which the name refers. Subsequently the western christians divided the feast, fixing on the 25th of December for the observance of the Nativity, and they have been thus separately observed by the Latin and Protestant Episcopal churches since then. The attendance at all the churches yesterday was large, and the ceremonies at some were elaborate and impressive.

At Zion Church, Bishop SOUTHGATE's, in Madison-avenue, full Cathedral service was performed, and the anthem "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light," was given with fine effect. The church was decorated with evergreens woven into crosses, triangles, circles and various other devices. On the altar were fourteen large tapers and several smaller ones, and around each pillar several tapers were disposed. At the conclusion of the service the rector made a brief address appropriate to the occasion.

The Epiphany was celebrated at St. George's Church, in Flushing, by a Sunday-school festival, arranged by the teachers and parents of the children. The interior of the church was decorated with ivy and evergreens, and at the head of the aisle stood a Christmas tree nearly forty feet high, resplendent with frost-work, fruit and flowers. The seats and aisles were filled with spectators or sharers in the festivities. The rector, Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, opened the ceremonies with prayer, after which the infant school sang a very pretty carol. Familiar addresses to the children followed from Mr. SMITH, Rev. Mr. COOK, of Jamaica, and Rev. Mr. WEBBE, of College Point, interspersed with hymns by the children, who were afterward made happy by the gifts.

At the Episcopal Church of All Saints, situated on the corner of Henry and Scammel streets, a festival was given to the children of the Sunday School last evening by their pastor and tutors. The interior of the edifice was elaborately decorated. A capacious Christmas tree stood on the altar. It was lighted by gas, and was fruitful with presents, which were distributed among about 350 Sunday School scholars. A pleasant opening address was made by Rev. Dr. S. H. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, and was followed by the reading of the service for the Festival of the Epiphany by Rev. Mr. HODSON, of Keyport, N. J. A carol "While Shepherds watch the flock by night," was very prettily rendered by the infant class, numbering 200 children.

Billiards.

Last evening a match at the French carom game took place at Braisted's Rooms in Fourth-avenue, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, the contestants being Messrs. FOSTER and RALPH BENJAMIN, the meeting being the result of a wager between the friends of the two parties, FOSTER's admirers wagering odds of $100 to $80 that he could score 300 points in the French game before BENJAMIN could score 150. After a lengthy contest, made so by several unnecessary plays for safety, FOSTER came off the victor by a score of 300 to 281, FOSTER scoring 300 while BENJAMIN made 131. The highest run of the winner was 16, BENJAMIN's being 14. FOSTER scored double figures nine times to BENJAMIN's once. The average of FOSTER was less than one and a half, and BENJAMIN less than one.

Meeting of New-Haven Railroad Commuters.

Pursuant to an agreement on the 30th ult., a number of commuters upon the New-Haven Railroad waited again yesterday morning upon the President of that road to request sundry additions to the number of trains and in the time of their starting. Later trains than those now running, were demanded as a convenience to those who wished to attend amusements in the City, and a more frequent communication was desired.

The President, Mr. BISHOP, was unable to give the gentlemen calling, as yet, any satisfaction, but hoped shortly to do so. The meeting was therefore adjourned until Wednesday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAFETY IN RAILROAD TRAVELING.—The attention of Railroad officers is called to the advertisement of the Creamer Safety Brake in another column. This improvement is simple and effective, and has received the approval of eminent railway engineers.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The Board of Trustees of common schools of the Sixteenth Ward organized last night by the election of ARTHUR AHMATY Chairman, and T. J. MEIGHAN Clerk.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—11 A. M.

The Money market opens quiet. Consols at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 74¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 25¾; Illinois dull at 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 6—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........11⅛d.
Middling Orleans..........11⅜d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 37s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 36s. for New.

PRODUCE—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—11 A. M.

Tallow quiet. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and to arrive.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 74¾. Stocks firmer; Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 95¾.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79¼@79⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 6—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........11d.@11⅛d.
Middling Orleans..........11¼d.@11⅜d.

The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 27s.@27s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 69s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Linseed Oil, £37 10s. ⅌ ton. Tallow, 47s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Petroleum firm at 53f.@53½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅞@93. Bonds quiet at 74¾. Illinois Centrals, 95¾. Erie unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 6—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet. Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d.

PROVISIONS—Lard buoyant at 69s. ⅌ cwt. Pork buoyant at 91s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, 49s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—1:30 P. M.

Consols have advanced to 92⅞ for money and 93 for account.

The Stock market is firm.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Bourse steady; Rentes, 70f. 32c.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

COTTON market firmer for both Tres Ordinaire, on the spot and afloat, and Low Middlings, to arrive. The latter is quoted at 132.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Exchange on New-York, 1-10th ⅌ cent. premium. FLOUR steady, with an improved demand; Spring Extra, $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT less active and easier at a decline of ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 22@$1 23½; No. 2 quiet at $1 15½. CORN quiet at a decline of 1½c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at 55½c.; No. 2 at 53c.; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 57c.; New, 56½c.@56¾c.; no grade, 51½c. OATS quiet at a decline of ¼c.@½c.; sales at 47½c.@47¾c. RYE dull; buyers of No. 1 at $1 18; no sellers. BARLEY dull; sales of No. 2 at $1 62. WHISKY firm at 93c.; buyers at 92½c. MESS PORK firm and more active, at an advance of 50c.@75c.; sales at $28 75@$29, seller February and March, and $29 cash, closing at $27. LARD firm and more active at an advance of ¼c.@½c.; sales at 18c.@18½c. cash, and 18½c.@19c. for future delivery. Cumberlands, 13c. Rough Sides, 13½c. Shoulders, 11½c. Short Ribs, 14c., loose. Sweet Pickled Hams, 15c.@15½c. DRESSED HOGS less active and firmer at an advance of 25c.; sales at $12@$12 25. LIVE HOGS active at an advance of 15c.@20c.; the range was from $9 25 to $10 75. BEEF CATTLE active and higher; butchers' stock to extra, $4 50@$8 50. RECEIPTS to-day—13,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 4,300 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 5,500 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON in good demand; choice Middling held at 25½c.@26c. HEMP active; Dressed, $9 30. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; Extra, $6 62½@$7 25. WHEAT dull; strictly Prime and Low Choice, $1 75@$1 80; Choice Spring firm at $1 40. CORN unchanged. OATS advancing; sales at 55c.@59c., the latter for Choice White. RYE advancing; sales at $1 25@$1 29. BARLEY—Nothing doing. WHISKY steady at 97½c. MESS PORK, $29. BULK MEATS buoyant, with advancing tendency; loose Shoulders, 11c.; Hams, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Packed Shoulders sold at 11⅞c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c. BACON higher; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Shoulders, for next week, 14c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17½c.@18c. LARD firm at 18c. for tierce. HOGS active; Light Extra to Heavy, 9½c.@10½c. CATTLE unchanged, with small business. RECEIPTS to-day—1,600 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 4,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. CORN—White, 76c.@77c.; Yellow, 80c. OATS, 68c.@70c. BRAN dull at $1 37. HAY unchanged. PORK quiet and firm at $29 50@$30. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD—Tierce, 18¾c.; Keg, 19½c.; SUGAR and MOLASSES active; Common Sugar, 9c.@10c.; Prime, 12⅜c.; Yellow Clarified, 14c.@14½c.; Common Molasses, 52½c.@57c.; Prime, 66c.@68c.; Choice, 69c.@71c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, $1 10@$1 15. COFFEE steady; Prime Rio, 16½c.@16¾c.; Fair, 14½c. COTTON weaker and ¼c.@½c. lower; Middlings, 25⅜c.; sales, 2,500 bales; receipts, 3,051 bales; exports, 2,401 bales. Gold, 135¼. Sterling Exchange, 147. Commercial, 145⅞@146¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. discount.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR steady; sales 425 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7@$7 50. RYE FLOUR nominal at $7 75. WHEAT dull; sales 500 bushels White Michigan at $2 10; 425 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60; 700 bushels Western Spring at $1 45, on the track. CORN firm; sales 600 bushels Old at 98c., in store; three cars New at 80c., on the track, to arrive; 2,450 bushels New at 81c., in store. OATS nominal at 65c. for Western in store. RYE held at $1 40 for Western. BARLEY—Rather a firmer feeling in the market; sales 1,500 bushels Canadian at $1 95, in store. PORK firm at $29. LARD firm at 18½c. HIGHWINES lower; sales 200 bbls. at 93c.; 50 bbls at 94c., closing firm at the outside price. HOGS, $12 25@$13.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. COTTON dull; Middlings, 26c. WHISKY in fair demand at $1. DRESSED HOGS firm and in demand; extra, $12@$12 25; the receipts were small. Sales of MESS PORK at $29@$29 25, buyer January at $29 75@$30. BULK MEATS held at 12c.@14½c.@15c.@15½c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. BACON held at 14c. for Shoulders, 17c.@18c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sales of LARD at 19c. GREEN MEATS sold at 10½c. for Shoulders, and 15c. for Hams; held higher later, with a speculative demand. Gold 134⅝.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Trade is remarkably dull. COTTON—Middling Uplands, 27½c.; Middling Orleans, 28½c.@29c. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $9@$10 50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $7 25@$8; Fancy, $11@$13. WHEAT dull and drooping, but prices unchanged. CORN scarce and advanced; sales of 3,000 bushels New Yellow at 95c.@$1; Mixed Western, 93c. OATS, 73c.@75c. PETROLEUM—Crude nominal at 23c.; Refined, feverish and unsettled. SUGAR in increased demand; sales 300 hhds. Cuba at 11½c.@11¾c. COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY steady at $1 02@$1 03.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR steady and dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 50; White Canada, $2 05@$2 30, for common to very choice. CORN quiet at $1 03. OATS unchanged; sales at 69c. for Western. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35@$40 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 24; No. 2 at $1 15¾. OATS quiet; sales of No. 2 at 47c. CORN advancing; New, 54c. RYE firm and scarce; sales of No. 1 at $1 12. BARLEY scarce; sales of No. 2 at $1 60. PROVISIONS advancing; Plain Mess Beef, $13 50@$14. HAMS, 15c.@15½c. DRESSED HOGS firm and higher at $11 75@$12. RECEIPTS to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 100 tierces each of Pork and Lard.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 27c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales Prime White at $2 36. CORN firm; Prime White, 85c.@9[illegible]c.; Yellow, 90c.@95c. OATS dull at 65c.@73c. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 60. MESS PORK, $29. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD firm at 18¾c.@19c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

COTTON quiet and firm, and nominally 25½c.; receipts to-day, 1,000 bales; exports, 2,600 bales. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $7@$7 25. CORN, 65c. OATS, 62c. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 19c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. DRESSED HOGS scarce, at 12c.@12½c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

TOBACCO—Sales 116 hhds.; New Lugs and Medium Cutting Leaf, $4 50@$15 75. COTTON, 26c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 90. CORN, 60c.@65c. OATS, 60c. RYE, $1 45. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c., packed. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Free WHISKY, $1.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN declined 3c. on Old; New is better; sales of Old No. 1 at 85c.; New at 65c.@65½c. OATS dull. RYE firmer; sales of No. 2 at $1 22. DRESSED HOGS advanced 25c.; sales at $11 50@$11 75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

COTTON opened quiet but firm, and closed dull and declining. Sales, 800 bales; Middling at 25½c.@26c. Receipts, 1,244 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 946 bales; to Liverpool, 3,243 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

COTTON opened strong, holders asking 26c. Sales 868 bales; receipts 830 bales; Middlings, 25½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE weak at 47c.@47½c. RESIN weak at $2@$3 25. TURPENTINE—Crude—Little offering; quoted at $3 30. TAR advanced to $2@$2 25. COTTON weak at 25½c., for Mixed.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

COTTON opened firm and closed easier; sales 425 bales Middling at 26½c. Receipts, 557 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 1,131 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 103½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 125.

[Advertisement.]

EAST 45TH-ST., Jan. 5, 1869. DEAR SIR: The thieves tried to enter my next door neighbor's night before last, and your little *joker* stopped their plans. Burglar Alarm Telegraph Office, No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Dec. 23	Liverpool		New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	Jan. 7	New-York	Bremen
England	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Arcadia	Jan. 9	New-York	Glasgow
Europa	Jan. 9	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Eagle	Jan. 7	New-York	Havana
Bienville	Jan. 9	New-York	Havana
Alaska	Jan. 9	New-York	Aspinwall
San Francisco	Jan. 9	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 25	Sun sets	4 49	Moon rises	3 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 28	Gov. Island	4 14	Hell Gate	5 59

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Gulf Stream, Bearse, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; [illegible] Tybee, Hendrie, [illegible]; [illegible] Wilmington, N. C., [illegible]; Fall River, [illegible], Old Point and Richmond, [illegible]; [illegible] Baltimore, [illegible] Alexandria, [illegible]; New-Bedford, Edgartown & [illegible].

Ships Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) [illegible], Morgan's Sons; Lord Lyndhurst, (Br.,) Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Lizzie Williams, Wormell, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Valparaiso, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Irma, (Br.,) Cunningham, Sagua.

Brigs Josephine, (Br.,) Forbes, Aspinwall, R. L. Merchant; Amelia, (Br.,) Wilson, Nantes, Brett, Son & Co.; Black Swan, Podger, Georgetown, S. C., I. B. Gager; Home, Phillips, Norfolk, Va., Lunt Bros.

Schooners D & C, (Br.,) Harnes, Seville, C. F. Bulley; Harestone, Teller, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Uncle Tom, Lord, Porto Cabello via Bucksville, S. C., R. P. Buck & Co.; Freeman, (Br.,) Olsen, Cienfuegos, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Vicksburg, Nickerson, Demerara, F. W. Whitney; Rebecca Florence, Rich, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; L. & M. Knowles, Clements, Jacksonville, Snow & Richardson; N. Richardson, Davis, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.; G. H. Rogers, Cornell, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; R. H. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Rising Star, King, Aspinwall Dec. 29, at 2 P. M., with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Jan. 3, at 1 P. M., lat. 29 4, lon. 74 34, spoke steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall; same day, brig Jane, of Londonderry.

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Dec. 19, and Southampton 22d, with mdse. and 131 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had very heavy westerly gales and head seas during the whole passage. Jan. 4, 6:30 A. M., lat. 41 30, lon. 64, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan. 2 at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Star of Hope, (of Boston,) Gannett, San Francisco Sept. 5, with mdse. to S. G. Reed & Co.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Fayal 47 ds., with mdse. to order. The E. H. brings the cargo of the ship Enterprise, which was lately condemned at Fayal.

Ship Nautilus, Hagen, Liverpool Nov. 9, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Ship Armstrong, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Owen, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Ladoga, Willey, Cronstadt Nov. 9, with mdse. to W. Ropes & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Sacramento, (of Boston,) Lunt, San Francisco Sept. 5, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Had fine weather; crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 31, in lon. 117 4 W.; passed Cape Horn Nov. 4; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 16. Sept. 10, in North Pacific, John O. Brooks, seaman, aged 27 years, a native of Virginia, died.

Ship Quebec, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith, Liverpool 53 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Experienced very heavy weather. Dec. 10, Thomas Melrose, seaman, died, and was buried at sea.

Ship Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco Sept. 23, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 5; crossed the equator Dec. 1.

Ship Orpheus, (of Boston,) Crowell, Manila 123 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Anjiers Oct. 10, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 22, St. Helena Dec. 2, and crossed the equator Dec. 6.

Bark Arthur Kinsman, (of Portland,) Buckman, Bristol, Eng., 57 ds., with railroad iron to Brett, Son & Co. Had constant westerly gales; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks and water-casks, and did other damage. Nov. 26, fell in with a wreck of a large American schr., masts gone and waterlogged; stern and forward planks all off, part off poop open; cargo petroleum oil; no person on board; did not board her as the sea was washing over her.

Bark Lord Nelson, (of Yarmouth, Eng.,) Blythe, Padang Aug. 13, via St. Helena Nov. 21, with mdse. to order. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 6, and crossed the equator Dec. 4, in lon. 31 7; had since moderate weather.

Bark Arthur, (N. G.,) Schaeffer, Shields 62 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Corea, (of Boston,) Bangs, Leith via St. Thomas 20 ds., with coal to J. Arnold & Co.

Bark Pallas, (Norw.,) Winesock, Malaga 58 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Oceanna, (Norw.,) Rosken, Marseilles Oct. 27, with mdse. to order.

Bark Brazilliera, (N. G.,) Wessels, Buenos Ayres 51 ds., with hides to order.

Bark Norah, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Valencia 60 ds., with fruit to Loring & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Robert Murray, Jr., Wilson, Port-au-Prince 29 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Anna Cropton, Kerr, Bordeaux Oct. 21, with mdse. to order. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Manson, (of Searsport, Me.,) Gilkey, Cardenas 19 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Iza, (of Searsport, Me.,) Williams, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to Brown, Shipley & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Ida, (of St. John, N. B.,) Miller, Demerara 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, Rosario, River Platte, 105 ds., with mdse. to Stevens & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Keystone, Barter, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had moderate weather up to Hatteras.

Brig La Creole, Campbell, of and from Curacoa 17 ds., with mdse. to Dovale & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig S. F. Nash, Landy, Havana 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Afton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Arctic, Blenkhorn, Turk's Island 14 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Harriet, (of Liverpool,) Gilbert, Bahia 36 ds., with sugar to C. Ludman & Co.

Brig Atlas, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Montevideo 44 ds., with mdse. to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Minnie Troub, (of Portland,) True, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Oronoco, (Br.,) Roberts, Liverpool 59 ds., with salt to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Robin, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Douglas, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Jenny, (Dan.,) Lauritson, Puerto Cabello 19 ds., with coffee to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Brig Queen of Devon, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Turner, Plymouth 42 ds., with china clay to Geo. F. Bulley. Nov. 29, lat. 27 47, lon. 37 29, was boarded by Capt. Tabor, of the whaling bark Endeavor, of New-York. The E. was 23 ds. out, and killed two whales.

Brig Helen, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Hood, Grand Turk, T. I., 24 ds., with salt to George Wheelwright & Co.

Brig E. A. Carver, Brackett, Pensacola 16 ds., with yellow pine to Bryan & Pease.

Schr. H. W. McColley, (of Milford, Del.,) Hubbard, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with oranges to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Amazon, (of Turk's Island,) Montgomery, Porte au Platt 16 ds., with fustic to Eggers & Heinlein.

Schr. Kanduskeag, (of Bangor,) White, Jacksonville, Fla., 9 ds., with yellow pine to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. A. F. Randolph, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bennett, Caibarien 8 ds., with molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Carrie Blake, Johnson, Virginia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Gettysburg, Corson, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Garland, Libby, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Lilly, Frances, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Lane, St. Mary's, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to A. Abbott.

Schr. Franklin, Swain, Indianola 28 ds., with cotton, &c., to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Ella May, (of Provincetown,) Allen, St. Martin's via St. Thomas 12 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Had fine weather.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Boynton, Arecebo, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Jeremiah Simonson, Ellis, Leghorn 72 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. John Crooke, Hodgdon, Boston, bound to Mobile with ice; put into this port in distress.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. George Downing, Peck, Glenwood.

Schr. Flora, Smith, Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Russia, for Liverpool; Bellona, for Havre and London; Flag, for Fernandina; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.; also, Minnesota, for Liverpool, (anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Arr. steamers Oriental, from New-Orleans; Blackstone, from Baltimore; bark Monitor, from London; brig Clara Brown, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6—Arr. steamship Alabama, from Fernandina; bark The Queen, from Stranraer, Scotland; schr. M. Van Cleaf, from Rockport; brig Croton, from Havana.

Off the port—Bark Black Brothers, from Bermuda.

Sld. steamships Charleston, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 6—Arr. brigs P. M. Tinker, from Turk's Island for Boston; Tula, from do. for Newburyport.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6—Cld. steamship Thames; schrs. Laura Bridgeman, for New-York; Mary E. Smith, for Providence, R. I., via Darien, Ga.; ship Wellington, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6—Arr. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 6.—The steamer J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia for this port, at 6 o'clock this morning, off Smith's Island, collided with the schr. Chas. Moore, from Smithfield for New-York, loaded with wood, striking the schooner on the starboard bow, and cutting her to the water's edge. The schooner was brought to this port for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Express—wh. schr., 30 ds. out, all well, Nov. 27, lat. 29 27, lon. 39 20.

[illegible]—from Nassau for New-York, Dec. 26, lat. 34, lon. 75 [illegible].

Savanilla—Br. bark, steering S., Dec. 22, lat. 31, lon. 67 23.

Thomas Pritchard—bark, from St. Thomas for Havre, Dec. 21, lat. 38 40, lon. 74 50.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Dec. 24, steamship Rising Star, King, from New-York; 26th, brig Fannie H. Jennings, Noble, from Perth Amboy.

Sld. Dec. 23, brig Costa Rica, Case, for New-York.

Arr. at St. Thomas, Dec. 2[illegible], schr. [illegible] Lewis, with loss of bowsprit and foretopmast, [illegible]; 24th, ship Westmoreland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with loss of bowsprit, foremast sprung, sails split, &c.; schr. Arlington, from Wilmington for Baltimore, lost all sails, deck-load and leaking badly; will have to discharge cargo; 26th, bark [illegible], from coast of Africa for Boston, leaking badly; will have to discharge; 28th, brig Sailor Boy, from [illegible], for Boston, lost all sails, and is leaking.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 5.—The steamship C[illegible], from London, arrived at this port.

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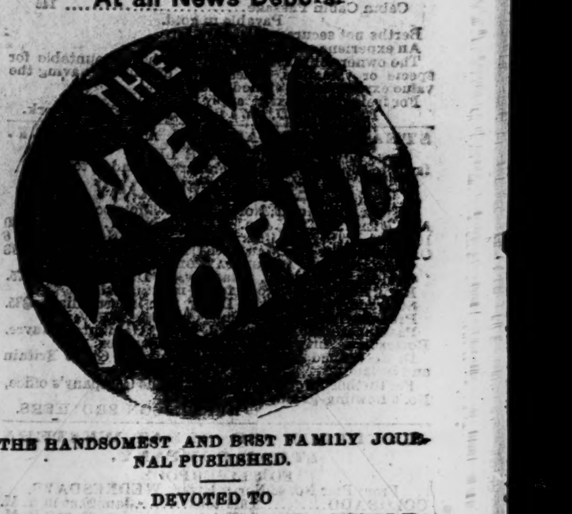

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